DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

~~NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION~~
~~Unauthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classification/Control Markings

This report contains unprocessed information. Plans and/or policies should not be evolved or modified solely on basis of this report.

1. COUNTRY: ARGENTINA (AR)

2. REPORT NUMBER: (b)(3):10 USC 42

3. TITLE: (U) POLITICAL, MILITARY-HUMAN RIGHTS AND RELATED MATTERS

4. PROJECT NUMBER: N/A

5. DATE OF INFORMATION: 781212-790412

6. DATE OF REPORT: 790416

7. DATE & PLACE OF ACQUISITION: 781212-790412, Buenos Aires (b)(3):10 USC

8. REFERENCES: (b)(3):10 USC 424

9. ASSESSMENT: SOURCE ___, INFO ___

10. ORIGINATOR: (b)(3):10 USC 424

269

307600-AR
35580-AR
102230-AR

11. REQUEST EVALUATION ___, QPQ ___ (country)

12. PREPARING OFFICER: (b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(6)

13. APPROVING AUTHORITY:

14. SOURCE: All Media

15. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Rec'd RDS-3B/ 02MAY79

DIRC YES ☐ NO ☒

16. SUMMARY:

(U) This IR forwards 35 press clippings, covering the period 781212 to 790412, which reflect improvements in the Argentine human rights situation--crackdowns on abuse of authority and weapons by security and police forces, release of Executive Power (PEN) detainees to the courts, and attitudinal changes.

(b)(4);(b)(3):10 USC 424 COMMENT: (U) Summary translations were accomplished by DAO BLRT. Increasing open press reports of "return to the rule of law" are in evidence.

(b)(4);(b)(3):10 USC 424 COMMENT: ~~(C)~~ The thrust of the enclosed press clippings is to show positive aspects of organizational, institutional and attitudinal changes which are occurring in Argentina. They show: a. increased freedom of the press as evidenced by reporting of governmental actions, wrong or right; b. increased influence of the judicial system as evidenced by the fundamental fact that courts are now processing violators of laws against the government; and more importantly, violators of members of the government against the law; and c. a

17. SUBJECT AND AREA CODES:
1025 0110 2015 (AR)
2005 0110 3024 (AR)

18. DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR:
DIA *(original)*

DIA (DB-3E)
USCINCSO
DOD (OSD-ISA)

19. DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION DATA:

~~CLASSIFIED BY: DIAM 58-11, ENCL 3~~
~~5 DEC 78~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 16 APR 1985~~

20. ENCLOSURES:

35 Enclosures
(See Details Section)

ENCL # 1-35 HAS NOT BEEN REPRODUCED IN HARDCOPY

REQUEST ENCL(S) FROM RDS-3A

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
Date: *Oct 19, 2018*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classification/Control Markings

21. This IR contains 5 pages.

DD Form 1 SEP 76 1396

1 SEPT 62 EDITION MAY BE USED UNTIL 1 MAR 77

C

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
Date: Oct 19, 2018

change of attitude of the government which allows more freedom of the press and more judicial influence and action.

B. ~~(C)~~ These represent fundamental changes in the systematic sense, i.e. measures of change in the direction of checks and balances and public participation. In terms of measures of effectiveness of progress from "poor" to "acceptable" in attaining human rights goals, they should be considered more meaningful in the long run than statistics which, although, real, often represent a backward look rather than a measure of progress.

22. DETAILS: (U) 1. The following press clippings are forwarded as enclosures to this IR:

Enclosure	Periodical	Date	No. of Pages	No. of Copies	Classification
1	La Nacion	781222	1	1	Unclassified
2	La Nacion	781229	1	1	"
3	Herald	790223	1	1	"
4	Clarin	790301	1	1	"
5	Herald	790302	1	1	"
6	Herald	790302	1	1	"
7	Herald	790305	1	1	"
8	Clarin	790305	1	1	"
9	Clarin	790305	1	1	"
10	Clarin	790310	1	1	"
11	La Opinion	790310	1	1	"
12	Herald	790314	1	1	"
13	Herald	790315	1	1	"
14	Herald	790316	1	1	"
15	Herald	790320	1	1	"
16	Herald	790322	1	1	"
17	Herald	790322	1	1	"
18	La Opinion	790328	1	1	"
19	Herald	790328	1	1	"
20	La Nacion	790329	1	1	"
21	La Nacion	790329	1	1	"
22	FBIS Asuncion, Para. DTG 300210Z MAR 79		6	1	"
23	La Opinion	790330	1	1	"
24	Herald	790330	1	1	"
25	Herald	790405	1	1	"
26	Herald	790330	1	1	"
27	Herald	790405	1	1	"
28	Herald	790406	1	1	"
29	Clarin	790407	1	1	"
30	Clarin	790409	1	1	"
31	La Nacion	790409	1	1	"
32	Herald	790410	1	1	"
33	Clarin	790411	1	1	"
34	La Opinion	790411	1	1	"
35	Clarin	790412	1	1	"

2. The following are brief summary/ translations of the information reported in each enclosure

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
Date: Oct 19, 2018

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

Continuation Sheet

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classification/Control Markings

Report No. (b)(3):10 USC 424
Page 3 of 5 pages
Originator (b)(3):10 USC 424

(Leave Blank)

A. Encl. 1: The Government was ordered, by a La Plata magistrate, to compensate the families of three individuals who were shot for passing in front of a military installation. A doctor's car passed in front of the HQ of a communications battalion in City Bell, whereupon his car was riddled with machine-gun fire. A second doctor stopped to administer first aid, whereupon he, too, was shot. According to the magistrate the event "serves as a painful reminder of...the lack of precise procedures and controls placed on those who implement orders by those who give the orders." The installation has since taken measures to prevent future unnecessary shootings of this sort.

B. Encl. 2: Six policemen of San Luis, imprisoned for torturing a male individual, were freed because of insufficient evidence. The magistrate, however, commented that "this case will hasten the study and control of excesses and abuses of authority which are committed by professionally and ethically untrained policemen."

C. Encl. 3: An Argentine Army NCO who tried to settle a minor traffic incident by drawing his pistol was arrested and held without bail; the judge called the incident an example of flagrant disregard for individual liberties and abuse of weapons. (See Buenos Aires telegrams 2244 and 1507.)

D. Encl. 4: Minister of Justice, Dr. Alberto Rodriguez, tours federal penal facilities in central Argentina. (See B.A. tel. 3107.)

E. Encl. 5: An organization formed to improve judicial efficiency praises the dialog between the Supreme Court and Argentine President Videla, the latter reportedly supporting the Supreme Court's public expression of concern for the restoration of rights and Constitutional guarantees. (See B.A. telegram 1708.)

F. Encl 6: The Supreme Court orders a probe on the disappearance of a young scientist who disappeared in late 1978; the decision to investigate the case came shortly after the Supreme Court publicly called for Government action to be taken on behalf of other disappeared persons. (See B.A. telegrams 1727 and 1708.)

G. Encl. 7: Herald editorial cites increasingly frequent public dialog between President Videla and the Supreme Court on human rights, along with citing President Videla's support of a Supreme Court expression of concern for the disappeared persons in Argentina. Editorial, however, deplores continued unwarrented house arrest of newspaper editor Jacob Timerman. (See B.A. telegram 1737.)

H. Encl. 8: Supreme Court calls for an investigation into the detention, allegedly by security forces, of a young scientist (see encl. 6). The Court vowed to restore freedom to all those who were illegitimately denied basic freedoms. (See B.A. telegrams 1727 and 2501.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classification/Control Markings

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
Date: Oct 19, 2018

I. Encl. 9: Government action taken on detainees: 14 individuals released from P.E.N. to the courts; 8 individuals authorized to leave Argentina; 5 placed under house arrest. (See B.A. tel. 1737.)

J. Encl. 10: Supreme Court rules in favor of 2 young Jehova's Witnesses, who had been expelled from a public Argentine school, in connection with religious beliefs. (See B.A. telegrams 2140 and 1909.)

K. Encl. 11: Government action taken on detainees: 5 released from P.E.N. to the courts; 1 allowed to leave the country; 1 placed under house arrest; names of 7 individuals who remain under P.E.N. detention. (See B.A. telegram 1956.)

L. Encls. 12 and 13: Consecutive Herald editorials. Notable extracts: "The Supreme Court is no longer afraid to speak for justice" and "In the past few months...justice has been giving many indications of being close to a complete recovery." (See B.A. telegram 2114.)

M. Encl. 14: An imprisoned woman, accused of having terrorist links, was allowed to complete law studies while in prison. Other terrorists sentenced.

N. Encl. 15: Bar association voices public concern over the armed forces' removal of an NCO (see Encl. 3) from prison. (See B.A. tel. 2244.)

O. Encl. 16: Concerning same subject, Argentine Army CINC ordered the return of same NCO to prison, a gesture of respect for the Supreme Court order returning him to prison. (See B.A. telegrams 2244, 2250 and 2218.)

P. Encl. 17: Herald editorial supporting Army CINC's decision to return the NCO to jail: "The armed forces are demonstrating...that they stand firmly on the side of the rule of law."

Q. Encl. 18: Judge in Cordoba rules on terrorist cases; issues sentences.

R. Encl. 19: Woman motorist defies policeman's abuse of weapon; Court supports her behavior.

S. Encl. 20: Governor of San Luis says that the province now enjoys peace and security.

T. Encl. 21: Terrorists sentenced. One terrorist, who turned himself in, received a reduced sentence.

U. Encl. 22: President Videla's speech on anniversary of military junta's takeover: "We are proud to proclaim as many times as may be necessary the independence of the judicial branch..."

V. Encl. 23: Director of Argentine National War College calls for

an end to public corruption citing the need for "political morality based on individual morality."

W. Encl. 24: NCO freed on bail.

X. Encl. 25: Former Navy CINC, Admiral Massera, denies responsibility for murder of Argentine diplomat Elena Holmberg.

Y. Encl. 26: Mother's published appeal for disappeared son.

Z. Encl. 27: Herald political analysis on increasing attention being focused on human rights-related matters.

3A. Encl. 28: Herald article citing publication of notices requesting information on disappeared persons.

B. Encl. 29: Government action taken on detainees: 3 released from P.E.N. to the courts; 14 placed under house arrest; 1 added to P.E.N. detention. (See B.A. telegram 2813.)

C. Encl. 30: Policeman sentenced for shooting an individual.

D. Encl. 31: Legislative reform in Ministry of Justice.

E. Encl. 32: ERP terrorists sentenced. (See B.A. telegram 2852,)

F. Encl. 33: 73 P.E.N. detainees released to the courts.

G. Encl. 34: Buenos Aires policeman sentenced for shooting.

H. Encl. 35: Former mayor of Tucuman sentenced for corruption and abuse of authority.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
Date: *Oct 19, 2018*

BLRT (1) La Nación 22 Dic

Indemnizará el Estado

La muerte de 2 personas

LA PLATA. — El juez federal Héctor Carlos Adamo, como magistrado subrogante, hizo lugar a las demandas promovidas por el doctor Tomás S. Ide y las señoras Virginia Bilbao de Martire y Ana María Sosa de Pessacq y condenó al Estado Nacional a abonar la indemnización reclamada por la muerte de los doctores Eduardo Guillermo Ide y Pedro Luis Pessacq y las graves heridas sufridas por la señora Bilbao de Martire en la madrugada del 27 de diciembre de 1975.

En la causa se efectúa un pormenorizado relato del hecho que costó la vida a ambos profesionales. Como se recordará, en la fecha citada el automóvil que guiaba el doctor Ide fue blanco de una ráfaga de metralla al pasar frente a las instalaciones del Batallón de Comunicaciones 601 con asiento en City Bell. El doctor Pessacq, por su parte, detuvo su rodado al ver a la víctima caída sobre el pavimento, con el propósito de prestarle auxilio, ocasión en la que también fue alcanzado por los proyectiles que le causaron heridas mortales y además lesiones graves a la señora Bilbao de Martire.

Al darse traslado de la demanda al procurador fiscal federal, éste aliánose en los tres casos a los hechos y derechos que asisten a los demandantes pero impugnó los montos peticionados. En extenso fallo en el que analiza detalladamente el caso, el juez hace lugar a las demandas tal como fueron presentadas.

Destaca el magistrado la carencia de señales visuales, auditivas, etc. capaces de advertir al público sobre el riesgo o sobre el procedimiento que debe observarse frente a una unidad militar.

"El hecho generador del daño —dice— merece por sus circunstancias una pena ejemplarizadora pues, sin desconocer el extremado celo puesto por los custodios de una unidad castrense en momentos álgidos de la lucha armada, en modo alguno se justifica el deplorable saldo basado, antes que nada, en la confusión, la ausencia de instrucciones precisas y medidas preventivas tanto dirigidas a quienes manejan el orden como a los que se trata de ordenar."

En otra parte del fallo se expresa que "debe calificarse de suma gravedad el hecho ocurrido. No sólo por el saldo lamentable de las vidas que dejó truncas, sino porque aparte de la tremenda confusión que lo provocó y a la cual las víctimas fueron totalmente ajenas, afloran casi naturalmente elementos entrecruzados de culpa, negligencia, impericia en la agresión ilegítima. Aparte de ello debe computarse la repercusión social del hecho de efectos totalmente negativos para la población en punto a la ausencia de seguridad a la persona y los bienes, dependientes enteramente de factores azarosos. Tal enfoque condice con la admisión de los hechos a que se ha ajustado el demandado y a las obras para dotar seguridad al tránsito frente al Batallón 601 que aquél inició con posterioridad a los acontecimientos".

Alude finalmente el pronunciamiento judicial a la personalidad de las víctimas y a su valor social, para concluir en que el Estado resulta también damnificado en cuanto existencial cuya tensión se aboca a la transmisión del conocimiento y el proceso acumulativo de una porción de la ciencia".

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

LA NACION 29 DEC 76

Disponen en S. Luis la libertad de 6 policías

SAN LUIS. — Los seis policías acusados de torturas por un juez local, recuperaron su libertad, al resolverlo así la Cámara del Crimen de esta ciudad.

Según el magistrado, Héctor Tizeira del Castillo, los policías secuestraron a Luis Oscar Castro, le propinaron un duro castigo, le prendieron fuego y le dispararon a quemarropa, dándolo por muerto.

La víctima, que fue abandonada en un zanjón, fue socorrida por un camionero que lo encontró "todo maltrecho y sangrante", y en estado emocional "lastimoso, casi sin poder hablar ni articular movimiento", de acuerdo con lo revelado por el juez.

Al disponer la prisión preventiva de los acusados, Tizeira del Castillo expresó que "el castigo del hecho resultará sumamente aleccionador para frenar los excesos y abusos de autoridad en que a veces incurren los malos funcionarios policiales cuando no tienen una adecuada formación profesional y ética".

Sin embargo, la Cámara del Crimen de San Luis dispuso la libertad de los seis policías, señalando que no se había podido comprobar la comisión del delito que se les imputa.

Al acusarlos, el juez Tizeira del Castillo no se refirió a los motivos que tuvieron los policías para secuestrar e intentar dar muerte a Castro.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Army NCO held for threatening civilian

AN ARMY non commissioned officer who threatened another motorist with a pistol after a minor argument, was arrested and is being held without bail by order of judge Guillermo Ledesma, it was announced yesterday.

In ordering Sgt-Major Domingo Vicente Barrueta's detention, judge Ledesma said that "after numerous official statements that the battle against subversion is at an end... individual rights should be fully implemented in practice and not only in the letter of the Constitution and the law..."

The judge found **prima facie** that after a dispute between Barrueta and motorist Leonardo Pereyra on Avenida General Paz, Barrueta threatened Pereyra with his service pistol.

"I have said before and I reiterate," the judge said, "that the state gives certain people weapons for its own defence... but abuse of those weapons... impairs respect for authority and causes the public scepticism and fear."

Men who are legally empowered to bear arms "should be the first to realize that things have changed," the judge added. "Until this happens, individual rights can be no more than a hope for the future." (NA)

Herald 190223

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Visita a cárceles

RESISTENCIA (De nuestra agencia).— El ministro de Justicia de la Nación, doctor **Alberto Rodríguez Varela**, arribó a esta ciudad en cumplimiento de una gira que está realizando por el interior del país para visitar todas las unidades carcelarias dependientes del Servicio Penitenciario Federal.

El doctor **Rodríguez Varela**, quien llegó acompañado por el subsecretario de esa cartera, doctor **Roberto Dirría** (h) y por el asesor de gabinete y representante del Ministerio de Justicia ante el Centro Post Penitenciario, doctor **Jorge Reut**, se trasladó poco después a la prisión regional del norte, Unidad 7, con asiento en esta capital.

Por la tarde el ministro de Justicia se trasladó a Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña, para visitar la colonia penal, Unidad 11.

Posteriormente, viajará a Corrientes, para continuar la gira.

Claim: 790301

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: *Oct 19, 2018*

Lawyers praise Presidential dialogue with Supreme Court

THE RECENT exchange of notes between President V dela and the Supreme Court regarding the fate of peop who have disappeared without a trace in Argentina over th past three years "shows great concern for the problem", th Forum for the Investigation of Judicial Administration sai in a statement issued to the press yesterday.

On December 21 last year the Supreme Court called upo the government to restore individual liberties, when it rule on a petition filed by Mrs Ana María Pérez de Smith, the w fe of missing union leader Oscar Smith, and by over thousand other relatives of missing persons.

In his reply, President Videla said he shared the court anxiety concerning the matter and that the government is d termined to restore rights and constitutional guarantee although he did not specify when this would take place.

"The main concern evident in the exchan ge of notes is th possibility that an effective privation of justice exists", th research forum says.

The forum, which is lobbying for a judicial reform t improve judicial efficiency, said that "the best way to ensu re (the rule of law) is through a judicial reform".

790302

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

'There is justice in Argentina'

(6) Return to Jan 790202

Supreme Court orders missing person probe

IN what could turn out to be an historic decision, the Supreme Court has ruled on a petition addressed to the magistrates of the highest tribunal in the land by a man whose son disappeared after being taken away by men claiming to be members of the security forces.

The action of the five Supreme Court Judges, who have ordered that a judge be chosen to probe the case, follows two other major rulings which have called for steps to be taken to trace the thousands of people who have disappeared in Argentina after being taken away by armed men claiming to be police or military. The magistrates also reprimanded a judge whose staff gave the excuse that the photocopying machine was not operating for not acting on the habeas corpus writ presented for the missing man.

Osvaldo César Giorgi, a public accountant, told the Herald of the Supreme Court ruling last night, overjoyed by the decision which, he said, "demonstrates that there is justice in Argentina."

Giorgi has been searching for his son, a 33-year-old chemist and physicist, since November 27, last year when he was seized by armed men claimed to be police or military at the National Institute of Industrial Technology (Inti) where he worked as head of the plastics' research department. The men, who were allowed into the plant on the General Paz avenue by the guards, claimed that he was wanted on a drugs charge. But all branches of the security forces denied arresting him.

Giorgi has been trying to find out why the Inti authorities handed over his son and institute directors have made statements to Judge Rodríguez Varela in San Martín, who is investigating the case.

(continued on back page)

Supreme Court orders probe

(continued from front page)

Giorgi emphasized that he had gone to the Supreme Court without a lawyer. "I went to them as an ordinary citizen," he said. In his appeal to the Supreme Court judges, Giorgi described himself as "the grandson of Argentines and the grandfather of Argentines."

Giorgi said that the Supreme Court ruling in which Judges Adolfo R. Gabrielli, Abelardo Rossi, Pedro J. Frías, Emilio M. Daireaux and Elías P. Guastavino communicate their commitment to throwing light on his son's disappearance, is designated G 115 XVIII. It cites the Court's recently expressed concern that the people who disappeared have been deprived of justice.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Return to Law 790305

Buenos Aires Herald

Editor (director): Robert Cox

Unexplained anomalies

OVER the last few months the government has shown itself increasingly sensitive to the claims of the judiciary. President Jorge Rafael Videla's letter to the Supreme Court expressing his own and his government's concern for the reestablishment of due legal processes could represent a landmark. The justice minister, Dr Alberto Rodriguez Varela, has, moreover, been ceaselessly stressing that the Supreme Court's precedence in administering justice must be universally accepted. These statements of official commitment to making Argentina once more a country where the law is not replaced by blind force have been accompanied by numerous instances in which the courts have endeavoured to reassert themselves against entities of various kinds that have tended to behave as though the law did not apply to them. This trend is, needless to say, is highly positive and should be encouraged.

There are still, however, far too many gaps between proclaimed good intentions and actual practice. Large numbers of people are still being held without charge, even though victory in the battle against leftwing subversion was proclaimed well over a year ago. Even worse, as the Supreme Court recently noted, thousands of "missing" people have been placed beyond the limits of legal process because no official body admits it is holding them.

Deplorable as this is, it is probably doing less harm to the government's "image" than the case of Mr Jacobo Timerman, the distinguished newspaper pubblisher who has been held for almost two years. In that period he has been cleared by a military tribunal of the vague initial charges made against him and the Supreme Court has instructed the government to let him go. The government, however, has acted as though nothing at all had happened, and is keeping Mr Timerman under house arrest.

The Timerman case is just one of many, but it is proving especially damaging because the issue has become embarrassingly clear-cut. The reasons for holding him are evidently political, and unfortunately political interests still seem to take precedence over the law. Although no court has ruled Mr Timerman guilty of anything, a concerted effort is being made — not by the government — to persuade public opinion that he is guilty of some form of "cultural subversion." In support of this the undeniable fact that he has been associated with leftwing causes and hired some leftwing writers for La Opinión is emphasized. But even if the accusations of the authors of the campaign to discredit Mr Timerman were completely correct and he did consciously try to "subvert" Argentine culture, it would still not justify holding him under arrest, because the "cultural subversión" in which he was allegedly engaged is not a crime known to the law here or anywhere else in the democratic world. By keeping Mr Timerman in captivity against the orders of the Supreme Court and without any admissible cause, the government is only harming itself and the national image.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Falló la Corte que se interpuso por la desaparición de un detenido

El hábeas corpus interpuesto en favor de una persona cuyo paradero se desconoce dio lugar a un dictamen de la Corte Suprema de Justicia, según el cual la pérdida ilegítima de la libertad de una persona exige agotar los trámites judiciales para hacer eficaz la justicia.

La Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación, al adoptar diversas medidas relacionadas con el hábeas corpus interpuesto en favor del licenciado en físico-química **Alfredo Antonio Giorgi**, cuyo paradero se ignora, dictaminó que el "hábeas corpus enderezado a restituir la libertad en forma inmediata a todo el que pudiera hallarse ilegítimamente privado de ella, exige agotar los trámites judiciales para hacer eficaz y expeditiva la finalidad de ese instituto, establecido por la Constitución y la ley".

La resolución tribunalicia surgió a raíz del caso planteado por el padre de la persona desaparecida, Osvaldo César Giorgi, quien el 22 de febrero pasado se presentó ante la Corte dando cuenta de las alternativas que tuvo el trámite de dos expedientes de hábeas corpus que interpuso en favor de su hijo. El manifestante señaló que su descendiente, que es jefe del Laboratorio de Desarrollo y Servicios Especiales del CITIP (Centro de Investigaciones Tecnológicas para la Industria Plástica del INTI) fue citado el 27 de noviembre del año pasado al pabellón de administración del INTI (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial) y que en esa oportunidad, ante las autoridades y empleados del mismo, fue detenido por un grupo compuesto por seis hombres vestidos de civil, quienes lo transportaron en automóvil hasta un sitio imprecisable.

En su presentación, el señor Giorgi, padre, indicó que "la nota publicada en Clarín el 4 de febrero, informando sobre la exhortación al Poder Ejecutivo Nacional que hiciera la Corte Suprema el 21 de diciembre "me ha dado valor para esta presentación que no sigue, quizá, el trámite habitual, pero que al ser revelado el deseo de la Suprema Corte de velar celosamente por el adecuado y eficaz servicio de la Justicia, me permite explicar el caso muy especial y tal vez único, de mi hijo, Alfredo Antonio Giorgi".

Afirmó el denunciante que su hijo no desapareció, pero que ahora se le da por desaparecido. A todo esto, expresó, "he presentado la documentación pertinente en el recurso de hábeas corpus N° 718, ante el juzgado federal N° 5, del doctor Ramón A. Montoya, secretaría del doctor Guerrico, con fecha 30 de noviembre de 1978. A mis reiteradas gestiones, prosiguió, se me informó finalmente que el Ministerio del Interior, la Policía Federal y el Estado Mayor Unificado se habían expedido informando no tener detenido a mi hijo, ni cautelación contra el mismo. Desde ese momento —agregó— se da a mi hijo por desaparecido".

Al pronunciarse la Corte señala en primer término, que la presente causa es ajena a su competencia jurisdiccional, establecida en los artículos 116 y 117 de la Constitución, pero que en su carácter de órgano supremo de la Justicia nacional y juez último de garantías constitucionales, no puede omitir en el caso, el análisis de lo actuado.

Conforme con este dictamen el máximo tribunal dispuso remitir fotocopias de los expedientes agregados y remitirlas a la Cámara del Crimen para el sorteo del juez de instrucción que deberá intervenir para investigar el caso, ordenando además enviar dichos expedientes de hábeas corpus a la Cámara en lo Criminal y Correccional Federal, a fin de que en ejercicio de su superintendencia directa, decida lo que estime corresponda respecto de lo actuado en la causa N° 20178 en trámite ante el juzgado del doctor Tarantino.

En la causa N° 20178, promovida el 27 de noviembre de 1978, — expresa la Corte— se obtuvieron respuestas negativas por parte de las autoridades que fueron consultadas y se denegó expresamente el testimonio de las personas que, según el recurrente, conocían el hecho de la detención.

Libertades por el día

El Ministerio del Interior informó que, entre el 31 de febrero y ayer, el Poder Ejecutivo Nacional dispuso el cese de arresto de cuarenta (43) personas en tanto que otras dos (2), de nacionalidad italiana y paraguaya, fueron expulsadas del país.

En el mismo lapso fueron autorizadas a salir del país ocho (8) personas de acuerdo con los términos de la Ley 21.650, y otras cinco (5) pasaron al régimen de libertad vigilada.

❖ Liberados

Capot, Santos Humberto; Sahlia, Antonio Nilo; Reyes, Cesar Antonio; Defassio, Jorge Cesar; Ramos, Juan Carlos; Sarigoli, Claudio Daniel; Negro, Paula Teresita; Delbo, Felix; Sarno, Ana Irene Ramírez de; Vitiello, Juan José; Foressi, Osvaldo Raúl; Rodino, José Marcelo; Delgado, Luis, y González, María de las Mercedes A.

❖ Expulsados

Rossi, Ermenegildo (italiano), y Amadeo Cubas, Víctor Pablino (paraguayo).

❖ Autorizados a salir del país

Cannizzo, María Teresa; Illescas de Porcaro, Ana María; Moldavsky de Rey, Juana Beatriz; Fenero, María Susana; Pimentel, Manuel Ricardo; Quattromichi, Diana Alcira, Weiss, Dora M. Raisecl, de; y Strauss, José Antonio.

❖ Libertad vigilada

Lagarde, Guillermo; Restivo, Néstor Darío; Colombo, Jorge Tobías; Demarco, Víctor, y Gutiérrez, Jorge Arnaldo.

EN ITALIA
COMPRO PROPIEDADES Y DERECHOS DE SUCESION
PAGO AL CONTADO
Informes: 34-9814

EL CARDENAL DEL MONTE
COUNTRY CLUB
ACCESO OESTE - KM. 56
GRAL. RODRIGUEZ
Totalmente arbolado. Para disfrutar ya Club House Piletas. Canchas de tenis. Volley
Atención este fin de semana en el country.
PLAN PROMOCIONAL:
Boleto $ 112.000 - 59 cuotas de $ 112.000 c/u. Reajustables por índice de la construcción.
SIN REFUERZOS NI INTERESES

CARNAVAL DEL 40 A PURO TANGO
Y OTROS RITMOS - HOY 22 HS.
CLUB A. FENIX

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Revoca la Corte un fallo contra la secta de Jehová

Clin 79.313

La Corte Suprema de Justicia hizo lugar al recurso de amparo interpuesto por el señor Juan Carlos Barros, en nombre y representación de sus hijos menores Pablo y Hugo, quienes fueron separados de la Escuela N° 1 Profesor José Onaindia el 9 de junio de 1977 por decisión de las autoridades respectivas, conforme a lo dispuesto por la resolución general N° 4 del Consejo Nacional de Educación y el decreto 1867, que penan la negativa a reverenciar los símbolos patrios. Los mencionados alumnos cursaban el 1° y 2° grado respectivamente y fundaron sus actitudes en la convicción religiosa de sus progenitores, adeptos a la secta denominada Testigos de Jehová. En su oportunidad, la Sala en lo Contencioso Administrativo N° 1 de la Cámara Federal desestimó, al igual que el juez de primera instancia, el amparo, razón por la cual Barros recurrió al recurso extraordinario ante la Corte Suprema. El defensor oficial subrogante, a su vez, planteó la invalidez constitucional de la mencionada decisión y solicitó la reincorporación de los niños al establecimiento educacional.

Al hacer lugar al amparo y revocar la sentencia de la Cámara que lo rechazó, la Corte Suprema señala entre otras cosas que la medida disciplinaria aplicada, por sus efectos y alcances, provoca un serio perjuicio para los niños sancionados, pues reviste el carácter de una inhabilitación permanente para asistir a la escuela pública argentina, si se considera el motivo de la conducta. Ello causa una lesión actual al derecho de aprender, máxime frente a la importancia de la continuidad de los estudios primarios y la periodicidad de los cursos lectivos.

Aceptada la realidad de semejante perjuicio, analiza la Corte la validez de la medida a la luz de las determinaciones constitucionales y legales que se refieren al aprendizaje y la enseñanza. En tal sentido, añade que "al derecho constitucional de aprender (art. 14) y al deber del Estado de asegurar la educación primaria (art. 5°), reglados en los términos de la ley 1420, se opone la medida impugnada que cierra todo acceso al ejercicio de aquellos derechos y al cumplimiento de esa obligación. Y sobre el particular sostiene que "resulta admitir la legitimidad de la decisión objetada, teniendo en cuenta que afecta a dos menores de 7 y 8 años, carentes de discernimiento (art. 921 del Código Civil) cuya actitud meramente pasiva en el caso, no puede afirmarse constituyera una razonada manifestación irrespetuosa hacia los símbolos patrios y sí de obediencia a la autoridad paterna.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Arrestados a disposición del PEN

El Ministerio del Interior informó ayer sobre la situación de 20 personas que cesan de estar o estarán, según el caso, a disposición del Poder Ejecutivo Nacional.

Son cinco los arrestados que cesan de estar a disposición del PEN: Mayor, Julio Bautista; Velázquez, Roberto Elio; Medina de Peña, Ana María; Valentini, Ricardo Luis y Alvarez, Alberto.

Por otra parte los arrestados que cesan de estar a disposición del PEN y se hallan condenados son: Beguan, Viviana; Cabral, Eusebio; Courrault, Carlos Anfes, Guevara, Juan Martín y Gutiérrez, María Inés.

Además Urquidi Jurán, José Ricardo, de nacionalidad boliviana, fue expulsado del país; Di Siervo, Rubén Rafael, por aplicación de la ley 21.650, fue autorizado a salir del país y Echeverri, Lidia Raquel, pasa al régimen de libertad vigilada.

Los que permanecerán arrestados a disposición del PEN son: Foresini, Fernando Victorio; Messidoro, Juan Domingo; Fernández, Marcelo Ricardo; Di Piazza, Ramón Carlos; Pérez, Emilio; Tolaba, René Ernesto y Ñancupil Uribe, Guido Adrián

La Opinión 79031O

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

790314 (12)

Buenos Aires Herald

Editor (director): Robert Cox

Returning to normal

ONE of the most encouraging signs of the country's slow return to "normal" is the increasing assertiveness of the Supreme Court. For many years the highest tribunal in the land systematically refused to make rulings that could bring it into conflict with the government. During the last twelve months, however, it has abandoned these extra-legal inhibitions and is now concerning itself more with its principal task, which is to do everything it can to ensure that the law is properly interpreted and obeyed. The Court's ability to make its rulings prevail are, naturally, limited -- like the Pope the Supreme Court has few battalions at its disposal -- and where its will runs counter to that of the government, the government will win. But in this constant tug-of-war the Supreme Court's moral force can be expected to prevail in the end.

In every country of the world where governments accept legal restrictions to their actions, conflicts between the executive and the courts are a permanent fact of life. When a court's rulings displease it, a government can appeal, and usually is able to call on lawyers with a formidable knowledge of the arguments for the government's case that are provided by the law. But if in the end the Supreme Court decides that the government must cease or desist in its course, then the government must obey. There is no particular humiliation in this, it is simply the way some problems are decided in any democratic, law-abiding state.

The Argentine government has not yet accepted the Supreme Court's right to tell it how the law should be applied. This is not surprising. The armed forces took power in a country where the broken-backed condition of the judiciary was one of the most dramatic characteristics of the crisis destroying it. But now, almost three years after National Reorganization began, the Supreme Court is getting to its feet once again. This is a matter of historic importance for Argentina, and it is thanks to the selfless actions of the armed services that it is happening.

The cases pitting the Supreme Court and others against the government or certain branches of it are not in themselves of fundamental importance. The way they are resolved will not affect constitutional procedure in Argentina. What they will affect, however, is the speed and effectiveness with which an important phase of National Reorganization is traversed. If Argentina is ever to return to the "normality" it has so rarely known in recent decades, the final decisions of the Supreme Court will prevail over the government's interpretations of its own interests as a matter of course.

The reassertion of the Supreme Court is the reassertion of an ethical approach to the conflicts arising in Argentine society. One of the principal reasons for the military's assumption of power was the disgust and despair of many senior officers at the way corrupt influence and brute violence had ousted legal and moral considerations in Argentine life. Now, their efforts are bearing fruit in the form of a Supreme Court that is no longer afraid to speak for justice.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Buenos Aires Herald

Editor (director): Robert Cox

Clamour for justice

THREE years ago the Argentine judicial system, along with most of the country's institutions, seemed almost moribund. The country's legal backbone had been broken by the terrorist onslaught. Few people, not least members of the legal profession, had much faith left in justice. Subversion had spread fear among judges. Brave men, like Judge Quiroga, had been murdered by terrorists simply for applying the law. Other magistrates had been forced to flee the country for safety after being threatened with death. Under intimidation, judges reached decisions that gave the impression they had been dictated to them. It was not surprising, therefore, that in the months, and, indeed, years that followed the March 24, 1976 coup the judiciary made no major role in bringing those responsible for the country's moral, social and economic decline to justice. In the all-out war against subversion that ensued terrorism was routed and uprooted, but with only minimal participation by the judiciary. It is only over the past year that sentences for convicted terrorists have begun to be handed down regularly by the courts.

In the past few months, however, justice has been giving many indications of being close to a complete recovery. The Supreme Court has handed down a succession of major rulings which have accelerated the return to the rule of law. The highest tribunal in the land has called upon the government to take steps to end disappearances by empowering judges to carry out full investigations when habeas corpus writs are filed. And the murmur from members of the legal profession for the restoration of due process of law in every case has become a clamour. Simultaneously, judges of lower courts have been making the voice of justice heard. Public opinion has been enormously heartened, for example, by the action of Judge Guillermo Ledesma in ordering the arrest of a non-commissioned officer who pulled a gun on another motorist after being involved in an incident on Avenida General Paz. The action of the Army High Command in flouting the judge's order, by removing the man from Villa Devoto prison, has been the only setback in the recent advance of justice. But in response to the public outcry over this properly publicized scandal, the Army has now made it clear that the accused noncommissioned officer is at the disposal of the courts. The Supreme Court has also taken the necessary action to uphold Judge Ledesma's authority.

More recently, the country's lawyers, through their representative bodies, have also added their voices to those of the growing number of people calling for a return to the rule of law. Their action has been cautious and responsible. The Argentine Federation of Bar Association, for example, has only recently made public a declaration calling for the return to due process of law and the constitutional limits on powers granted under the state of siege. The declaration was originally drafted in April last year and communicated to the government privately. All these actions by the legal profession have advanced the country towards the modern, stable democracy that the armed forces have pledged they will implant in Argentina. Indeed, the developments of the past few months even suggest that the judiciary and the legal profession, as an institution, are outpacing the government in returning the country to normalcy.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Arrested student cleared of charges, obtains law degree while held in prison

(14)

Córdoba

ANA LUCIA Rearte, a law student who was arrested and charged with being a terrorist, has now been cleared of charges, but not before she completed studies in Villa Devoto prison where she was being held.

A student at the Catholic University of Córdoba at the time of her arrest, she received special dispensation from the university rector to continue her studies in prison. She received her degree from Federal Judge Adolfo Zamboni Ledesma, who has now cleared her of charges, at a ceremony in Villa Devoto.

The judge has also handed down sentences ranging from three to ten years in the case of eight terrorists accused of being members of guerrilla groups.

The judge cleared two alleged terrorists, asides from Rearte, of charges and absolved two others. Three persons have been provisionally been cleared of charges by the judge. Eduardo Alfredo de Breuil and Daniel Roberto Juez received ten-year sentences for the possesion of arms, explosives and subversive literature and for being members of a terrorist organization. Salvador Enrique Faraig and Jorge Ernesto Mele received six years each. Francisco Hernán Sain and Ana Isabel Matilde Glineur Berne received four years while Sebastián Canizzo and José Luis Canizzo were condemned to three years prison each. Judge Zamboni Ledesma cleared Dominga Machado de Lanuscou and Pedro Antonio Medina, together with Ana Lucia Rearte, of all charges and ordered their immediate release. Jorge Enrique de Breuil and Néstor Enrique de Breuil were absolved of charges and David Antonio Lanuscou, Mario Angel Paredes and Dalia Galara de Paredes were provisionally cleared of charges. (NA)

Newsd 790316

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Bar Association 'scandalized' by removal of NCO from prison

(15)

THE Buenos Aires Bar Association (Colegio de Abogados) yesterday described the action of the Army High Command in removiang a noncomissioned officer from prison, where he was being held under a judge's order, as "one of the gravest attacks suffered by the judiciary."

In an unusually strongly worded declaration, the prestigious bar association expressed itself "scandalized" by the news and commented:

"This act constitutes an attack on the majesty of justice which cannot be allowed to pass without condemnation, whatever the reasons given in order to justicy it."

Newspapers published on March 13 reported that Warrant Officer Domingo Vicente Berrueta, who was ordered held in Villa Devoto prison for threatening a civilian motorist with a gun on February 18, had been removed from jail by a detail of troops. The order to have the man realeased came from the Army High Command.

The judge, Dr Guillermo Ledesma, appealed to the Supreme Court which has asked the state prosecutor's office to give its advice on the case. The judge's action in appealing to the Supreme Court, President Videla and the Army C-in-C, came after the news of the man's removal from Villa Devoto against the judge's orders had become the number one topic of conversation among lawyers in the law courts. But the story did not break until March 12.

The Buenos Aires Bar Association said that the "security reasons" given for the army's decision to take the man out of jail was not a justification. The high command could have asked the judge to change the place of imprisonment, says the declaration.

But the bar association also chides the judge indirectly, pointing out that he should have gone to the Supreme Court immediately after the n.c.o. was removed from jail. The publicity given the matter before it was resolved is also subject to criticism, says the declaration.

"This sad episode does no one any good. We now wait, trusting in the Supreme Court, with its wisdom and prudence, to re-establish juridical order which has been so gravely harmed and establish the appropriate responsibility."

The declaration is signed by bar association president Manuel V. Ordoñez and secretary Juan Tomás Frías.

790328

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

22 Mar 79

(16)

In compliance with Supreme Court order

Army to return NCO to Villa Devoto prison

THE ARMY Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-General Roberto Viola, decided yesterday to comply with a Supreme Court order returning a noncommissioned officer to Villa Devoto jail.

The Army NCO Warrant Officer Domingo V. Berrueta, had been removed from the prison by an Army patrol a month ago without the permission of the judge who ordered that he be held in custody in Villa Devoto for threatening a civilian motorist with his army regulation revolver.

After the NCO had been escorted from the jail by the patrol and lodged in the First Corps garrison, the Army High Command, which had ordered his release, justified the action on the ground that Berrueta's personal safety was at risk in the prison.

In his original ruling, explaining why he had ordered the NCO's preventive arrest Judge Guillermo Ledesma said: "I have said before and I reiterate that the state gives certain people weapons for its own defence. . . but abuse of those weapons. . . impairs respect for authority and gives rise to public scepticism and fear."

When the judge was informed that Berrueta had been removed from jail without his permission on the night of February 23, ordered an investigation and followed this up with summonses to the executive power and the Army high command ordering that the NCO be returned to Villa Devoto within five days. It was not until five days later that the judge received a letter from the chief of staff of the Army, dated February 23, the day the man was removed from jail (he had been imprisoned in Villa Devoto by order of the judge on February 21), informing him that Berrueta had been removed to an "adequate" place. The following day the executive power informed him (in a letter dates March 5) that Berrueta had been removed for security reasons. It was then that Judge Ledesma passed the case to the Supreme Court, which, in turn, asked the government prosecutor for his opinion.

The Supreme Court order instructing the Army high command to return the man to Villa Devoto within five days was announced on Tuesday. The court described the high command's action as an impairment of justice.

The ruling of the highest tribunal in the land came in the wake of a series of historic pronouncements by the Supreme Court magistrates which have been hailed by leading constitutionalists and the bar associations. Both the leading Buenos Aires bar associations, the Colegio de Abogados and the Asociación de Abogados issued public statements condemning the Army high command's action in removing the man from jail against the judge's orders as one of the gravest attacks on justice in the country's legal history.

Recent pronouncements by the Supreme Court have strengthened the hands of judges dealing with writs of habeas corpus and have warned that the many disappearances in Argentina could be considered deprivation of justice and asked the executive power to take steps to resolve the problem. (Human Rights Organizations have over 4,500 documented cases of people who have vanished, most of them after being seized by men claiming to be members of the security forces.)

The Supreme Court also ruled recently that young children of parents who are Jehovah's Witnesses may not be expelled from school for failing, in obedience to their parents' religious beliefs, salute the flag and pay homage to other national symbols.

Neither Judge Ledesma, nor the Supreme Court had been officially informed of the Army's decision yesterday but sources said that the "necessary procedures" for the NCO's return were being carried out. The late edition of La Razón, a newspaper which is considered to be close to the Army HQ reported that the C-in-C, Lt.-General Viola had taken the necessary steps to see that the Supreme Court order is complied with speedily.

The Supreme Court decision, considered by observers to represent another major step forward in the nation's return to the rule of law from the state of war imposed by the struggle against subversive terrorism, was the lead story in yesterday's La Prensa and was also a mejor front page story in La Nación.(See editorial; page 10.)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

790322

(5/17)

Buenos Aires Herald

Editor (director): Robert Cox

End of a nightmare?

JUDGE Guillermo Ledesma has become something of a national hero for his action in jailing an army non-commissioned officer who threatened civilians with a gun on the Avenida General Paz. The immediate military reaction, to send a unit to Villa Devoto to get Warrant Officer Domingo Vicente Berrueta out "for security reasons," became the major issue of the day, and the majority of aware Argentines — not to speak of every foreign observer — watched the ensuing tug-of-war between the Army and the Supreme Court for Berrueta with bated breath. Fortunately for everyone, the Army high command quickly realised that its action in removing Berrueta from Villa Devoto was not doing itself or National Reorganization any good at all, and has reportedly acceeded to the Supreme Court request. This, we hope, will be the end of this incident.

The implications of the Berrueta affair are considerable. By letting the courts have the warrant officer back, the armed forces are demonstrating far more clearly than a million speeches could that they stand firmly on the side of the rule of law. The reasons given for taking Berrueta out of Villa Devoto in the first place were perfectly valid — a security operative in a jail is in danger of death . Only the procedure, in which the legal norms were temporarily overruled, was quite unjustifiable, as the military clearly recognizes.

Even more important than the legal implications, however, is the sudden insight into the state of public opinion the Berrueta incident gives. There was never any doubt about the legal rights and wrongs, and if the country is to continue its progress towards normality there can only be one outcome in such a case. What was unexpected was the immense public repercussion of Judge Ledesma's action and the virtually total approval of every articulate person, and the news media, for his stand.

It would be easy, but completely wrong, to interpret this as a feeling of resentment against the armed forces. As the constant applause given military units in the most varied circumstances indicates, the Argentine armed forces remain popular with the citizenry despite the inevitable errors and hardships of three very difficult years. What is resented, and bitterly, is the way far too many people connected in some way with the security forces have been allowed to lord it over the general population. People are sick and tired of being threatened with guns or being forced to make way for heavily-armed individuals in large cars. They are sick and tired of the feeling that they have no one, not the police or the military or the courts, to turn to when they are abused by some stranger waving a firearm at them and claiming very plausibly that he is attached to the security forces. They are, in other words, fed up with the insecurity that comes from living in a society in which shadowy battles fought without quarter can rage around them, and in which nobody can be trusted.

The war against terrorism has been fought and won. Thanks to the armed forces, the conditions for the rule of law have been created. It is now up to the armed forces to ensure that nobody in any way connected with them becomes a threat to the public peace, rather than a defender of it. Should this be achieved, and the ubiquitous fear of gunmen in Ford Falcons with, or without, number plates be lifted, relations between the armed forces and the general public will greatly improve, to the country's immense benefit. Should the Berruetas continue to get away with their hooliganism, however, resentment against the bullies could become resentment against the armed for such. This would be a tragedy.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

La Opinión 790328

INFORMACION GENERAL (18)

Otros acusados fueron absueltos

Aplicaron condenas a ocho subversivos

El Juez Federal doctor Adolfo Zamboni Ledesma, a cargo del Juzgado N° 1 de Córdoba, condenó de tres a diez años de prisión a ocho delincuentes terroristas, sobreseyendo definitivamente a dos acusados, provisionalmente a tres y absolviendo a otros dos.

Diez años de prisión fueron aplicados a Eduardo Alfredo Brevil y Daniel Roberto Juez, como autores de los delitos de "asociación ilícita calificada, tenencia de armas de guerra, municiones, explosivos y material bibliográfico de corte subversivo".

Dispuso también aplicar seis años de prisión a Salvador Enrique Faraig y Jorge Ernesto Mele; a cuatro años a Francisco Hernán Sain y Ana Isabel Matilde Glineur Berne y tres años a Sebastián Canizzo y José Luis Canizzo.

Los dos primeros estaban imputados en el proceso abierto con motivo de un procedimiento realizado por la policía provincial, en agosto de 1975. En una finca ubicada en la calle Maestro Vidal 1010, Barrio Los Plátanos, de Córdoba; en esa oportunidad se hallaron armas de guerra, explosivos, municiones y bibliografía subversiva.

Asimismo, Sebastián y José Canizzo se encuentran inculpados en el mismo hecho, mientras que Faraig, Mele, Sain y Berne, se encuentran incursos en el delito de asociación ilícita calificada por haber comprobado su participación en una banda subversiva.

Por otra parte, el doctor Zamboni Ledesma, absolvió a Jorge Enrique de Brevil y Néstor Enrique de Brevil, ordenando la libertad de los mismos por no haberse comprobado su vinculación en el allanamiento de la calle Vidal. Ordenó también el sobreseimiento provisional de Antonio David Lanuscov, Mario Angel Paredes y Delia Galarda de Paredes.

Finalmente el magistrado ordenó el sobreseimiento definitivo a Dominga Machado de Lanuscov, Pedro Antonio Medina y Ana Lucía Rearte.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018.

Woman defies traffic police, and wins case

AN APPEALS court yesterday struck down charges of resisting authority lodged against a woman who backed her car into a policeman who had insisted on towing her car away rather than giving her a ticket.

In January 1978 the motorist, Nélida Edelmira Estrella de Guerrico, returned to her double-parked car as two policemen from the tow-truck division were getting ready to tow it away. She refused to give them her driving license, asking them to give her a parking ticket instead. When they refused, insisting on towing the car away, she got in, backed it up and (according to police accounts) injured the leg of one of the policemen, and drove away. The police ordered her to halt and fired a warning shot into the air, and so managed to arrest her.

In his decision upholding a lower court ruling, Judge Jorge Alberto Sandro justified the behaviour of the irascible woman motorist as "legitimate defense" because the policemen's "adamant insistence on towing away her car in her presence" constituted "an evident abuse of authority."

The judge attributed the display of arms and shot in the air for a simple traffic violation to the two policemen's "lack of experience." (NA)

R to L 790328

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

RETURN TO LAW (20)

Normalízase la justicia puntana, dijo Marcilese

SAN LUIS. — El gobernador de la provincia, brigadier (R.E.) Hugo Raúl Marcilese, declaró con relación a las denuncias de los Colegios de Abogados de San Luis y de Villa Mercedes que "la situación de la justicia nunca dejó de ser operativa y, virtualmente, ya está normalizada".

Opinó que "el problema fue sobredimensionado y torpemente planteado, de carácter ideológico y con la finalidad de deteriorar la imagen del Gobierno". Reforzó este argumento, señalando que el presidente del Colegio de Abogados de San Luis "fue cesado el 24 de marzo de 1976 como asesor legal del ministro de Economía en el gobierno depuesto".

El mandatario abordó otros aspectos de la labor del gobierno provincial y puntualizó que "las escuelas nacionales transferidas están en muy mal estado, en general".

Agregó que "los fondos (para el pago de los sueldos a los docentes incorporados) ya están contemplados en el presupuesto actual y queda pendiente un refuerzo destinado a la infraestructura escolar".

Respecto de las obras de los diques La Huertita y Paso de las Carretas, y del canal revestido entre este último y Villa Mercedes dijo que "el ritmo de avance es la mitad de lo que podríamos llamar normal, por razones financieras, y el grado de ejecución alcanzado es del 70, 55 y 70 por ciento, respectivamente".

"La situación de la provincia es absolutamente normal y se trabaja en paz y seguridad", dijo. El gobernador se mostró moderadamente optimista en relación con el futuro de la provincia, a corto y mediano plazo. Señaló que "la situación financiera no es holgada pero a través del mejoramiento de sus comunicaciones, principalmente caminos, fuentes de energía (problema ya resuelto), un mejor manejo del agua disponible y una significativa radicación industrial van a mejorar sensiblemente las condiciones socioeconómicas".

Nombramiento

SAN LUIS.— El Poder Ejecutivo designó fiscal de cámara al doctor Osvaldo Horacio Suriani y juez en lo Civil, Comercial y Minas, número uno, a la doctora Gladys Sosa Lago.

Por el mismo decreto se designa defensor de Menores, Incapaces y Ausentes al doctor Rodolfo Luis Fagés y defensora de pobres y ausentes a la doctora Diana María Bernal.

PUNTA BALLENA

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

29 MAR 79 LA NACION (21)

Dictáronse condenas a prisión a 7 subversivos

SAN JUAN. — El juez federal Dr. Mario Gerarduzzi dictó sentencias condenatorias contra siete subversivos vinculados con distintos hechos. A dieciséis años de prisión por asociación ilícita calificada, tenencia de documentos subversivos y falsificación de documentos personales de identidad fueron condenados Marcelo Raúl Victorio Niveli, ingeniero químico; Jorge Antonio Carella, perito mercantil, y Beatriz Eloisa Paris, ex empleada de la asesoría letrada del Ministerio de Gobierno de Mendoza; a 14 años de prisión por los mismos delitos con excepción de falsificación de documentos de identidad, Isabel Mac Donald de Niveli; a seis años de prisión por asociación ilícita calificada y apología del delito subversivo Clever Ruben Gómez y Oscar Enrique Gambeta. A tres años de prisión se condena a Abraham Cruz Videla.

Las sentencias del juez federal fueron apeladas en todos los casos, ante el tribunal de segunda instancia.

Reducción de pena para un terrorista

ROSARIO. — Por haber incurrido en el delito de asociación ilícita —en sus formas simples y agravadas (artículos 210, 210 bis y 213 del Código Penal)— la sala B de la Cámara Federal de Apelaciones de Rosario dictó sentencia condenatoria contra un terrorista que se presentó espontáneamente. Por ello se le redujo la pena, conforme con lo prescripto por otra disposición de la ley represiva y, por otra parte, no se suministró el nombre por razones de seguridad.

La información oficial al respecto expresa que "el condenado perteneciente a la banda de delincuentes terroristas autodenominada Organización Comunista Poder Obrero (OCPO), que fuera desbaratada tiempo atrás y que se caracterizaba por su inspiración trotskista, integraba una organización de actuación dentro del ámbito estudiantil autodenominada Corriente Universitaria por la Revolución Socialista (CURS) a través de la cual intentaba alterar y suprimir el orden institucional de la Nación. Con tal fin —prosigue—, se habían constituido en grupos para exaltar la apología a la violencia y el caos, atentando contra el orden y la seguridad de la población.

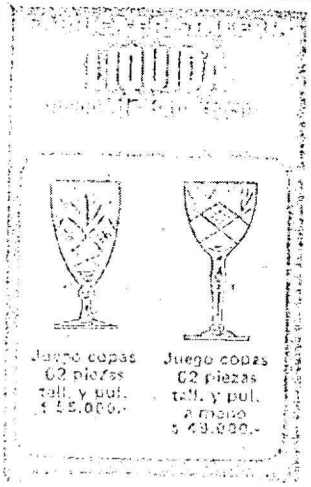
"Por el citado motivo, y atendiendo la Cámara que no es admisible la libertad para atentar contra la libertad, condenó al referido terrorista a un año y ocho meses de prisión efectiva por la aplicación del artículo 210 quater, que establece la reducción a un tercio de la pena por haberse presentado voluntariamente a las autoridades competentes".

establecer que se trabaja sobre bases firmes que permiten a los investigadores mantenerse optimistas sobre el esclarecimiento del caso.

Detúvose a dos ladrones en el Barrio Norte

Personal de la comisaría 17a. detuvo a dos individuos que fueron sorprendidos en

BODEGUILLA
Tipo DUPLEX. Acondicionamiento térmico. Piso flotante. Antideslizante. Ventilación. 2 ambientes.
Juan Martín 968, piso 11 "908".
Vtos. de 10 a 12 hs. y 15 a 18 hs.
Pérez Cordero
Av. Córdoba 741, 311-0133/3064.



Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

22

Mar 30 11 23

(b)(3):10 USC 424

Return to Lms File

```
ZNNNNYY   ZSBJ49P85S7
BN RUEHSA
DE RUESFS #2824 0890215
ZNR UUUUU ZYN
R 300210Z MAR 72
FM EMBS ASUNCION PARAGUAY
TO RUFLAAA/FBIS WASH DC
RUFONRA/FBIS LONDON UK
RUFOMLA/FBIS CANBERRAM/DN
RULNSEL/FBIS CHIVA CHIVA CZ
RULPALJ/USSCCC GUARNY PTS CZ //SCJ2 SCSA//
RULPASA/CDR 193D INF BDE (CZ) FT AMADOR CZ //DINTEL//
RULPAWA/FT AMADOR G-2 CZ
RUMOLGA/CDR 4TH MI GP FT AMADOR CZ
RUENSAA/NAVSTA PANAMA CANAL BODMAN CZ
RUCLDRA/COMANDEFICOM ROOSEVELT ROADS PR
RULPAFA/USAFSO/IN HOWARD AFB
RUEXDAA/SHORACOM CENTER FBIS WASH DC
RUESBA/AMEMBASSY BUENOS AIRES ARGENTINA
RUEHOA/DOA WASH DC
INFO
BT
UNCLAS FBC DN
ARGENTINE PRESIDENT DELIVERS ANNIVERSARY SPEECH
PY300P10
TAG: 1 OF 2--VIDELA SPEECH
BUENOS AIRES DOMESTIC SERVICE IN SPANISH 0000 GMT 30 MAR 72 PY

((TEXT OF PRESIDENT JORGE RAFAEL VIDELA ON EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE NATIONAL REORGANIZATION GOVERNMENT ON 29 MARCH IN BUENOS
AIRES--PRESUMABLY RECORDED))

   ((ACCENTS)) AT THE OUTSET OF THE NATIONAL REORGANIZATION
PROCESS 5 YEARS AGO, I EARNED THE NATION THAT I DOES NOT BELONG
TO ANY GROUP OR SECTOR, TODAY AFTER MAKING CONSCIENTIOUS AND OBJECTIVE
STUDY OF OUR PAST, THIS SACRED ANNIVERSARY OFFERS US ONCE
OPPORTUNITY TO REAFFIRM SOLEMN CONVICTION OF DEEP AND TRUE LOVE AND DEEP
PATRIOTIC DEVOTION AND ZEAL, OF COURSE, OF WHAT ARGENTINA IS AT PRESENT.
((PASSAGE OMITTED))
   THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THIS GOVERNMENT HAS PERMITTED US TO EFFECTIVELY
TRANSFORM A SITUATION OF CRISIS THAT THREATENED TO DRIVE THE NATION
TOWARDS CHAOS AND ANARCHY INTO ONE OF PEACE AND ORDER WHICH ENABLES
SOLEMN AND DIGNIFIED COMMEMORATIONS. [illegible]
[illegible] WHICH WAS SUPPORTED BY ALL SECTORS CONCERNED IN [illegible]
[illegible] OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER [illegible]
[illegible] AND FOR WORKERS TO BE [illegible]
[illegible] IN OUR COUNTRY [illegible]
[illegible] AND THE GOVERNMENT'S DISPOSITION [illegible]
```

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

AND IT IS NOT FORTUITOUS THAT OUR FISCAL DEFICIT HAS STEADILY DECREASED. ((PASSAGE OMITTED))

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS SHOULD NOT KEEP US FROM RECOGNIZING DELAYS AND DEFICIENCIES WHICH WEIGH NEGATIVELY AND HEAVILY ON ALL SECTORS, PARTICULARLY ON THOSE WITH THE SMALLEST RESOURCES. A HIGH AND WORRISOME INFLATION RATE STILL PERSISTS, AFFECTING IN DIFFERENT WAYS BUSINESSMEN AND WORKERS. IN ADDITION TO THE RESPONSIBILITY FALLING ON THE STATE FOR THIS SITUATION, THERE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THOSE WHO REFUSE TO STRIVE AND COOPERATE AS MUCH AS THE CIRCUMSTANCES DEMAND, OF THOSE WHO PLACE THEIR PERSONAL OR SECTORIAL INTERESTS ABOVE THOSE OF THE COMMUNITY. THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IS GIVING THEM A WARNING: THERE WILL BE NO HESITATION ON THE GOVERNMENT'S PART TO ENFORCE THE MEASURES WHICH COULD BECOME NECESSARY TO CORRECT THEIR NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR.

WE ARE PROUD TO PROCLAIM AS MANY TIMES AS MAY BE NECESSARY THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH STRICTLY WITHIN THE REPUBLICAN SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT, WHICH IS BOTH OUR GUIDE AND OUR GOAL. THIS IS A BASIC GUARANTEE EVERY CITIZEN HAS TO BOTH EXERCISE HIS LEGITIMATE RIGHTS AND TO COMPLY WITH HIS DUTIES. WE MUST RECOGNIZE, HOWEVER, THAT DESPITE THE SIGNIFICANT ADVANCEMENT ACHIEVED, WE STILL HAVE TO MEET SOME URGENT REQUIREMENTS AND ASPIRATIONS IN THIS FIELD. ((PASSAGE OMITTED))

OUR FIRM, COHERENT ACTION IN THE DOMESTIC SECTOR HAS HAD ITS LOGICAL CONSEQUENCES IN THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SECTOR. ARGENTINA AGAIN HAS A CLEAR PRESENCE IN THE WORLD AND IT HAS PURCHASED ITS ROLE IN THE REGIONAL FRAMEWORK. WITHOUT RHETORIC, BUT WITH REALISM, GRADUALLY DEVELOPING SPECIFIC ACTIONS, WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OVERCOME BOTH OUR ERRATIC SITUATION AND OUR ISOLATION. THE COUNTRY HAS PROJECTED ITSELF ABROAD ORIGINALLY AND CONSISTENTLY. THE ARMED PEOPLE HAVE SUPPORTED EACH DECISION. THE SOLUTION OF DIFFICULT CONFLICTS SHOWS THAT OUR FOREIGN POLICY IS CONSISTENT AND THAT ITS OBJECTIVES ARE CLEAR. ((PASSAGE OMITTED))

WE ARGENTINES CANNOT OVERLOOK THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND STIMULI POSED BY THE HOPES FOR TRANSFORMATION AND CHANGE WHICH ARE NOW A REALITY AND WHICH ARE INDICATIVE OF OUR FUTURE SUCCESS. BUT IT SHOULD BE MADE CLEAR ONCE AGAIN THAT THIS SUCCESS WILL NOT DEPEND ENTIRELY ON THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH DEBATES AND COMMITS ALL ITS EFFORTS, BUT ALSO ON THE RESPONSIBLE, SOLIDARY ATTITUDE OF EACH CITIZEN AND SECTOR OF OUR SOCIETY.

THIS ATTITUDE SHOULD NOT, OF COURSE, BE SIMILAR TO THOSE REFLECTED BY BIASED ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CRISIS, FACING WITH ONE TAKING WHICH CANNOT BE QUESTIONED NOW IS THE FORCE, COHERENCE AND COHESION OF THE PROCESS NOW UNDERWAY---A FORCE WHICH IS NOT BASED ON ARBITRARINESS OR ON DESTRUCTIVE POWER, BUT ON THE REAL AUTHORITY AND SUPPORT OF OUR EVOLUTION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS---A POWER BASED ON UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONSIBLE PLANNING---A POWER WHICH IS IN HARMONY WITH THE SOLID UNITY OF ALL ARGENTINES WHO SUPPORT NATIONAL LIFE AS IT ABOVE PERSONAL OR SECTORIAL ASPIRATIONS---A POWER WHICH, INSTEAD OF OBSTRUCTING LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS, REINFORCES AND

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

[illegible] OBERI.
SINCE WE HAVE ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOTH OUR RIGHT AND WRONG ACTIONS, EVERY INCONSISTENT CRITICISM AND BASELESS ATTACK [illegible] BASELESS. A POLICY WHOSE SOURCE OF POWER IS THE ARMED INSTITUTIONS WHICH GUARANTEE THE STEADY CONTINUITY OF THE PROCESS [illegible] AND CONTINENCIES. WITH THE FORCE AND AUTHORITY [illegible] FROM ITS POWER. THE GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS TODAY ITS FULL [illegible] TO ACHIEVE ITS GOALS SET ON 24 MARCH 1976, EXERCISING ITS [illegible] RESPONSIBILITY WITHOUT DATES OR CONDITIONS. ((PASSAGE [illegible])). [illegible] CINCLANT/CINCPACFLT/CINCUSAREUR/CCC [illegible] MORE

[illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

MAR 30 11 23

```
NHNNVV   2SB0S0TBA8SB
RR RUESTA
DE RUESFB #2705 0880220
ZNR UUUUU ZYN
P 3023202 MAR 78
FM FBIS ASUNCION PARAGUAY
TO RUTLAAA/FBIS WASH DC
RUDOMKA/FBIS LONDON UK
RUDOMLA/FBIS CAVERSHAM/DK
RULPSEL/FBIS CHIVA CHIVA CZ
RULPALJ/USSCOC QUARRY HTS CZ //SCJ2 SCSA//
RULPAKA/CDR 193D INF BDE (CZ) FT AMADOR CZ //DINTEL//
RULPAKA/FT AMADOR G-2 CZ
RUSOLCA/CDR 470TH MI GP FT AMADOR CZ
RULPSAA/PANSTA PANAMA CANAL VOLMAN CZ
RUCLDNA/COMANTDETCOM ROOSEVELT ROADS PR
RULPAFA/USAFSO/IN HOWARD AFB
RUEHAA/SECPAGE CENTUS FBIS WASH DC
RUMSBA/AMEMBASSY BUENOS AIRES ARGENTINA
RUEHWA/TOR WASH DC
RUDJ
BT
UNCLAS EBC DC
PYS00220 PAGE 2 OF 2 PYS00210--VIDELA SPEECH
BUENOS AIRES DOMESTIC 000000 XXX CONDITIONS.  ((PASSAGE (WITHER))
   ((EXCERPTS))  ALLOW ME TO EXPRESS A FEW IDEAS CONCERNING THE
NATION AND ITS PROSPECTS WHICH CAUSE LEGITIMATE CONCERN AMONG
THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE.  WE HAVE SAID AND REPEATED THAT THE BASIC
GOAL OF THE PROCESS IS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A TRULY HUMANIST
DEMOCRACY.  TO OBTAIN IT WE MUST FIRST CREATE CERTAIN CONDITIONS
AT ALL LEVELS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACTIVITY.  A TRULY PLURALIST
DEMOCRACY REQUIRES A SOCIETY UNITED ON THE BASIS OF FUNDAMENTAL
AGREEMENTS FROM- ITS SECTORS--GOVERNMENTS CONSIDERING THE ROLE OF THE
STATE, OF THE NATIONS SECTORS AND OF THE CITIZENS--ESTABLISHED
OPERATING THE RULES WHICH WILL GUARANTEE THE EXISTENCE OF THE
STATE AND ITS RESPONSIBILITY TO EACH OF ITS MEMBERS.
   WE HAVE A VERY SERIOUS  OF ARE IN WHICH THE VERSIONS OF LEADERS
AND PEOPLE WOULD COINCIDE ON SPECIFICALLY DEFINED AIMS.  A STATE
CAPABLE, IN FACT, OF EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY PROTECTING COMMON
GOOD WITHOUT PROMOTING SITUATIONS OF ALL-ENCOMPASSING OR EXCESSIVE--: MODERN
NEEDS HAVE IT ESSENCE AND STRUCTURE--A STATE AT THE SERVICE OF
FREEDOM AND HUMAN DIGNITY.  IT CAN ACHIEVE SOCIAL SETTINGS IMBUED WITH A SENSE
OF SOLIDARITY AND A DESIRE TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES.  IT
MUST UTILIZE CHANCE OF ASSUMING AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE  WITHOUT
SUCCUMBING--CITIZENS WILLING TO EXERCISE RESPONSIBILITY TO THE  COMMUNITY
OF WHICH BEING AND THE PROTECTION OF EQUAL RIGHTS.  LIBERTY
STRENGTHENS(?) ON RESPONSIBILITY.
   WE ALSO WISH THE STATE, ITS PURPOSES AND ITS ORGANS TO HAVE
A NORMAL AND CLEAR CHARACTER OF SERVICEABLE VALUES SUCH AS SECURITY,
```

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

WORK, CULTURE, VOCATION FOR SERVICE, SOCIAL SOLIDARITY AND JUSTICE. STARTING FROM THIS OUTLINE WHICH SUMS UP THE POSITION OF THE ARMED FORCES--WHICH IS NONE OTHER THAN THE POSITION OF THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE--AND FACED WITH CONCRETE CURRENT PROBLEMS, THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT HESITATE TO MAKE USE OF THE MEANS AVAILABLE TO IT TO CORRECT WHATEVER DISTORTION MAY CROP UP IN ANY FIELD OF THE NATION'S LIFE. ((PASSAGE OMITTED))

IT IS A POLITICAL DECISION OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO CREATE A REALISTIC AND OPEN ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN WHICH DEVELOPMENT WILL BE THE RESULT OF CONCRETE DECISIONS BASED ON GROWTH PRIORITIES. AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM WHICH WILL GIVE RISE TO AN INCREASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES AND WILL ASSIGN A LEADING ROLE TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WHILE GUARANTEEING FULL EMPLOYMENT THROUGHOUT THE NATION TO THE ARGENTINE MAN WHOSE CAPACITY FOR WORK HAS BEEN FULLY PROVEN. ((PASSAGE OMITTED))

WITH REGARD TO LABOR RELATIONS, WE WILL PASS AND IMPLEMENT LAWS WHICH WILL ALLOW TRUE UNION REPRESENTATION AND WILL REAFFIRM THE TRUE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE UNIONS WITHOUT THE INTERFERENCE OF ALIEN INTERESTS. I WANT TO MAKE IT VERY CLEAR THAT WHILE THESE LAWS WILL PROPERLY CHANNEL UNION ACTIVITIES, THE GOVERNMENT WILL, IN NO TIME, ISSUE THE APPROPRIATE LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO GUIDE THE ACTIVITIES OF REVERSIBLE POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS BECAUSE THEY ARE INALIENABLE FACTORS WITHIN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. ONE OF OUR MAIN CONCERNS IS THE STRENGTHENING OF JUSTICE AND THE FULL VALIDITY OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM BECAUSE WE FERVENTLY BELIEVE IN LAW AS THE SET OF CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE FREEDOM OF EACH AND EVERYONE CAN AND MUST COEXIST WITH THE FREEDOM OF ALL. ((PASSAGE OMITTED))

EVEN THOUGH WE HAVE RESPECTED OUR PRESENCE AT THE REGIONAL AND WORLD LEVELS, WE WILL IMPROVE THIS SUCCESS BY ATTAINING A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN ALL FORUMS AND LEVELS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS--A ROLE WHICH WILL STEM FROM OUR BEST TRADITIONS AND WILL RATIFY OUR DESIRE FOR INTEGRATION WITH COUNTRIES OF COMMON ORIGIN AND FUTURE--A ROLE WHICH WILL REAFFIRM OUR LEGITIMATE CLAIM TO SOVEREIGNTY AND WILL COMMIT US TO ITS INALIENABLE DEFENSE--A GREAT ROLE, SUCH AS WAS CONCEIVED BY OUR FOREFATHERS.

ARGENTINES: WE HAVE LEFT BEHIND THAT DIFFICULT PERIOD, AND NOW OMEN HAS BEEN RESTABLISHED AND PEACE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED. ((PASSAGE OMITTED))

WE NOW ENTER A NEW PERIOD IN WHICH WE MUST CONSOLIDATE OUR GAINS, CONSOLIDATE OUR HOPES AND MOVE RESOLUTELY TOWARD OUR FOR NEW AND WELL-DEFINED OBJECTIVES. THIS WILL NOT BE A LONG TRANSITION PERIOD, AND OUR PEACE AND CONVICTION CAPACITY OF THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE WILL BE PERMANENTLY PUT TO THE TEST. AND FAILURE WILL NOT PERMIT RETROGRESS A CHANCE FOR US MUST RISE TO IT.

DURING THIS PERIOD WHICH BEGINS NOW, WE SHALL TRY TO TURN A PROFOUND POLITICAL CHANGE TO OUR NATIONAL BLOOD CIRCULATION PROCESS. [illegible] ARMED FORCES WILL BE THIS BY PARTICIPATING IN DUE TIME [illegible] ENDED WITH MODIFICATIONS--A PROCESS WHICH WILL BE ACHIEVED [illegible] IMPROVEMENT THROUGH A CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE--A PROCESS ALREADY UNDER WAY

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

THE PARTICIPATION OF ARGENTINES OF GOODWILL WITH THE SOLE
REQUIREMENT OF HONESTY, ABILITY AND PERSEVERANCE.
IF WE PROCEED THIS WAY, WE WILL HAVE AN OPEN ROAD TO A UNIFICATION
OF CIVILIAN AND MILITARY AS THE INDISPENSABLE FIRST STEP FOR
NATIONAL UNIFICATION. ONLY THIS WAY, IN PEACE, UNITY AND FREEDOM,
WILL WE BE ABLE TO MOVE TOWARD THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE WHICH IS
NOTHING BUT PERMANENCE IN OUR TIME A STATE MEANS, FINALLY,
STRONG AND STABLE GOVERNMENT. ((PASSAGE OMITTED)) 3[illegible]
IARLAND/JAR 030243 MAR LADAIL
ST
M2306

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

790330

Advertencia contra los corruptos

El director de la Escuela de Defensa Nacional, brigadier Guillermo Piastrellini, dijo ayer, al inaugurar dos cursos anuales en ese instituto, que la moralidad política debe basarse necesariamente en la moralidad individual y advirtió sobre las condiciones que hacen posible "la dominación de los deshonestos y corruptos". La ceremonia correspondió a la iniciación del XXVII Curso Superior y del XI abreviado de dicha escuela y se realizó con asistencia del ministro de Defensa, contralmirante (R) David de la Riva; de los titulares de Economía, José Alfredo Martínez de Hoz, y de Justicia, Alberto Rodríguez Varela.

También dijo el brigadier Piastrellini que el objetivo del instituto a su cargo es "contribuir en la capacitación de una nueva generación de hombres de honor para que, en un plazo no lejano, con saber y probidad, asuma la representación de su raza y de su nacionalidad con toda la fuerza y el valor necesarios para levantar el escudo mágico invisible, pero invulnerable, que proteja nuestra Patria y dignifique nuestra Nación".

Más adelante, el brigadier Piastrellini expresó que "cuando las masas están corrompidas, son egoístas y deshonestas en su corazón y no reconocen ni ley ni autoridad ni moral, la dominación de los deshonestos y corruptos se hace inevitable".

"En cambio –acotó–, cuando ellas tienen orden, moral y hábitos sanos, la Nación se verá dirigida honestamente y gobernada con nobleza".

● Al inaugurar ayer los cursos del corriente año para oficiales de la plana mayor, de auxiliares de plana mayor y básico para perfeccionamiento del personal superior, el director de la Escuela Superior de Gendarmería Nacional, comandante mayor Francisco Ferrigno impuso al establecimiento el nombre de "General de brigada Manuel María Calderón".

Presidió el acto el comandante de Institutos Militares, general de división José Montes, y estuvo presente el director nacional de la Gendarmería, general de división Antonio Domingo Bussi. Ferrigno dijo en la ocasión que "ningún esfuerzo humano que pretenda lograr desarrollo integral y armón en cualquiera de los campos conforman una sociedad mod na, podrá alcanzar el éxito, si responsables de la conduc no han tenido en cuenta la ne sidad de formar previamente los elementos encargados de ejecución para el logro de l objetivos prefijados".

● El comandante de la Infa tería de Marina, contralmiran Alfredo Fernández, puso ayer funciones al nuevo jefe de fuerza de apoyo anfibio, capitá de navío José Escobar.

● Por otra parte, ayer a mi diodía, en el helipuerto del edif cio "Libertad", de esta capita asumió sus funciones el nuev comandante del batallón de se guridad del Comando en Jefe d la Armada, capitán de corbet. Gerardo Pazos.

Ceremonia con Rusia

El ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, brigadier mayor (R) Carlos Washington Pastor y el embajador de la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas, Serguei Striganov, suscribirán un convenio "para eliminar la doble imposición en materia de transporte internacional marítimo y aéreo".

La ceremonia tendrá lugar hoy a las 9, en el Salón Dorado del Palacio San Martín.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

24 790330

BUENOS AIRES HERALD 11

Ledesma ruling 'too severe'

Gun-toting NCO out on bail

A CRIMINAL appeal court yesterday conceded freedom on bail to a noncommissioned army officer who threatened a civilian motorist with his army revolver, ruling that the decision by Judge Guillermo Ledesma to hold him without bail was of "unjustified severity," considering that the officer is "a person 52 years of age who had never committed a crime before the motorist incident, and has an honourable profession and a family."

However, the appeal court upheld Ledesma's decisions placing army NCO Domingo V. Berrueta under preventive arrest, and applying a 500,000-pesos lien to his property.

As Berrueta had threatened the motorist and his two passengers with an unlicensed army pistol of his property, the court ordered an investigation to determine whether he should be tried for possession of a military firearm — which could lead to another trial.

The appeal court also said that the army's transfer of Berrueta from Villa Devoto jail to an army garrison against the orders of Judge Ledesma "might constitute a crime," and ordered an investigation to determine who in the army and the Federal Penitentiary Service were responsible for the transfer.

(Ther army later complied with a Supreme Court order and returned Berrueta to Villa Devoto).

In their lengthy decision, the three judges said that the publicity given by the media to Judge Ledesma's sentence, Berrueta's removal from Villa Devoto, and the Supreme Court's order to the army that he be returned to the jail, "might damage the interests of the parties in the case" and sway public opinion.

Berrueta's woes began the evening of February 18, when he was out driving on the General Paz and decided he disliked the lights of a fellow motorist. The NCO pulled out his pistol, aimed it at the motorist and his two passengers, and ordered them to pull over. Instead, the motorist sped up, cut in front of a police car further down the road, and reported the incident, for which Berrueta was arrested.

In his ruling, Judge Ledesma said he had ordered the NCO's preventive arrest because "I have said before and I reiterate that the state gives certain people weapons for its own defence. . . but

On February 23 Berrueta was removed from Villa Devoto jail and lodged in the first corps garrison, at the order of the army high command, on the ground that his personal safety was at risk in the prison. Judge Ledesma ordered an investigation which he followed up with summonses to the executive branch and the army high command ordering the return of the NCO to Villa Devoto within five days. When he got no action on his order, he took the case to the Supreme Court, which ordered the army to return Berrueta to the prison within five days — an order with which the army quickly complied.

The appeal court ruled that Berrueta's act of pointing the gun at the occupants of the car to back up his order that they stop constituted the crime of "threatening with a firearm," or also possibly" attempted coercion with a firearm."

In either case, the defendant could get a suspended sentence, and hence it was proper to let him out on bail while the case was being tried, the court said.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Thursday, April 5, 1979

Massera denies link between navy and the Holmberg case

New York

RETIRED Admiral Emilio Massera described published reports attributing the disappearance and murder of the Argentine diplomat Elena Holmberg to "naval personnel" as "outrageous" at a press conference here.

The report charging that Elena Holmberg had been about to "denounce the supposed misuse of government funds by Massera for his personal political campaign" was "quite simply outrageous" said Massera. He denied categorically that there had been any intervention of the Navy in the affair. (UP)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Friday, March 30, 1979

Mother appeals for news of missing son

ROBERTO Luis Cristina disappeared on August 15, last year, after leaving his apartment at Julián Alvarez 2465, in Buenos Aires.

His mother Mrs Antonia Alvarez de Cristina, has been trying to trace his whereabouts ever since. She assumed that he had been arrested because shortly after his disappearance his apartment was raided by men claiming to be members of the security forces, who, she said, took away some personal possessions.

But her habeas corpus writ produced no response, neither did her many visits to government offices, police stations and garrisons. She published two paid notices about her son's disappearances in La Nación and La Prensa last year, all to no avail.

She is appealing again for news of her son. She believes that he was taken away because he was the secretary of the Marxist-Leninist Party, a group which is described as "Maoist". She said that her son, and the party, had always been opposed to violence and had repeatedly condemned terrorism. She said about 50 members of the party disappeared about the same date as her 38-year-old son and all but about 10 or 12 them has reappeared.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

As I see it...

The next big issue

by James Neilson

FOR over three years the Argentine public has been so obsessed with economics that prominent personalities have felt obliged to point out there is more to human existence than the cost of living index. Thanks to this economic obsession — understandable, in the circumstances — hostility to the government has been concentrated on its strongest point, the only area where it has a coherent and rational policy. Until now, however, the handling of the economy has struck many people, inside and outside the government, as being in fact the weakest and most vulnerable section of the official armour. They could soon learn just how mistaken they have been.

The public mind, here as everywhere else, can only think of one thing at a time. That is why the World Cup and the Beagle Channel dispute gave Dr José Martínez de Hoz some relief. Should inflation fade away, as it well may in the months to come, the public will fasten on some other absorbing issue to the exclusion of the rest of the universe. The issue will not necessarily be economic, nor even "political" in the limited sense. It could prove to be a problem of enormous emotional and social content with far-reaching political implications: the "disappeared."

A reasonably inquisitive visitor could have spent many months here during the last few years without realizing that the "disappeared" constituted a problem at all. Only recently have the main newspapers and magazines begun to break the taboo on mentioning the subject, and for some the "disappeared" remain a non-problem. Like the government, the general public has tried to persuade itself that they are a marginal matter. But while the government may persist in this comfortable attitude, the public will not. As experience has so often demonstrated, incidents that seem to pass unnoticed when they take place can have devastating political effects later, when the climate has changed. This is especially true of political murders or kidnappings around which public attention can crystalize, with unexpected results.

In the last few years thousands of people have vanished after being seized, in their homes or in full public view, by armed men claiming very plausibly to be members of the security forces. This occurred at a time when the military and police were on the alert for possible terrorist attacks and the main population centres were constantly patrolled. Husbands and wives, sons and daughters were asked to come along for a few hours to answer some questions, and have not been seen by anyone but their captors since. Exactly how many people "disappeared" in this or similar fashion is unknown and probably always will be. But the number is high. One respected organization, the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, has over 4,500 cases on its books, with sworn statements testifying to every one. This would suggest that the real total of "disappeared" must be much greater, at the least 10,000.

The removal of 10,000 people from a highly civilized society would normally be an extremely painful operation provoking a deafening outcry and demands for action. But the times were anything but normal. Argentina has been in a state of shock. Its inhabitants managed to go through the motions of living, but they were afraid to open their eyes and peer into the darkness surrounding them. Now the shock, the anaesthetic composed of fear, disorientation, social dissolution, and indifference is beginning to wear off. When people "disappear" today society cries out in pain. The reaction to the kidnapping and subsequent murder of Elena Holmberg was as intense as to the thousands of similar cases that had preceded it put together. It was the reaction of a society that is recovering its health. Argentina is waking up.

Up to now the government has had to find explanations for what has been happening for foreign governments and human rights organizations, not for the people of Argentina. Its spokesmen have become accustomed to describing how Argentina was the target of an onslaught by utterly ruthless terrorists and pointing out that there are innocent victims in every war. The missing, government spokesmen explained, had either gone underground, been killed by their terrorist accomplices, or been rendered unrecognizable by a bomb or a confrontation with the security forces. Some, it is allowed, could have been the victims of "excesses." All this may be perfectly true, but one essential bit of information has yet to be given: how many of the "disappeared" fall into each category? Are the victims of "excesses" one percent, or what?

Are the victims of "excesses" one percent, or what?

As Argentina emerges from the trauma of terrorism and the reaction it inevitably inspired, such questions are going to be asked with greater insistency. Bland assertions that the whole unhappy business should be consigned to the past will have no effect. It is true that nothing that is said now or in the future can bring back the dead — and it must be assumed that a proportion of the 10,000 are dead, not hidden away somewhere — but the friends and relatives of the missing do not know if they are dead or not. They are in a state of doubt and uncertainty that is dangerous. They cannot start consigning the "disappeared" to a terrible past until they know what happened to them, if those seized are alive or dead, in good health or suffering, and if they died when and where it happened. By its failure, for whatever reason, to provide the relatives of the missing with any information at all, the government may be unconsciously preparing future explosions that could endanger National Reorganization and push Argentina further along the downward spiral to disintegration.

The political momentum is towards greater freedom of expression. The thick cloud of fear that has blanketed the country for so long is beginning to lift. But people are never grateful for freedom granted them, they merely use it to demand more, thus setting in motion a political drift that cannot be controlled. A symptom of the new mood was last year's statement by the Supreme Court that the government's uncooperative attitude amounted to a "deprivation of justice" because it put thousands outside the frontiers of any legal code.

As the climate changes people will look around them and see things as for the first time. The blinkers they put on during the long years of violence will be taken off. When the terrorist threat was ubiquitous, millions were glad to give the government the benefit of every doubt. Now the threat has been banished — for the time being at any rate — the government can expect the benefit of none. More and more people will "discover" the "disappeared" and indignantly demand to know what happened to them. The prudently unaware of 1976 and 1977 will become the avid seekers after truth at any price of 1979 and 1980.

Wise rulers see political storms approaching and take swift and decisive steps to prepare for them. Unwise rulers look the other way. The worst course for the present government would be to pretend that the "disappeared" constitute at most a minor embarrassment, exploited for base ends by leftwingers and populists but rightly ignored by all decent men and women. The terrible tragedy of the missing ten thousand must be taken seriously. It could prove the biggest obstacle the country must face on the road to institutional normality, a thick minefield that will have to be negotiated, and which could contain great dangers for decades to come.

The government still has time on its side, but time is running out. The grim mystery of the missing is not yet a major public issue. But it soon could be. Unless the government discloses part at least of what it knows about them, and ensures that the law is applied with rigour everywhere the Argentine flag flies, others will one day find out fragments of the truth and make their own use of them. Sooner or later the fate of the missing will become generally known. Versions, accurate or not, of what happened to them after they were seized will fill the pages of the popular magazines. Nobody will believe that the security forces, so overwhelmingly competent in unravelling the leftwing terrorist underground, were unconscious of what was taking place or unable to prevent it.

The circumstances of the dirty war will be wilfully forgotten then. The recriminations and accusations that seem certain to come could poison the political atmosphere just when a degree of sanity will be desperately needed. The government will not be able to prevent this happening. What it can do, however, is ensure that the amount of poison in the air is as small as possible by coming to grips with the problem of the "disappeared" before it arouses mass emotions. The alternative could be to face public revulsion far more intense than anything experienced between 1971 and 1973, a prospect that can please nobody who wants to see democracy established in Argentina.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

28

'The capable and renowned become used to keeping quiet'

Mothers seek son, daughter and grandchild

IN A STRONGLY-worded appeal published in the form of a paid announcement in yesterday's La Nación Ilda A. Velázquez de Toranzo and Maria A.R. de Palacin ask for news of their son, daughter and grandchild, who disappeared a year ago on April 5 after being kidnapped by unidentified gunmen.

The advertisement, paid for by relatives and friends of the missing couple, Roberto Toranza and Patricia Dina Palacin de Toranzo, begins: "A year ago our children did not return. Unknown persons, untraceable, untouchable, practiced once again the obscure exercise of power and it was the turn of Roberto and Patricia to disappear. A routine happening. Our denunciations were filed way. The habeas corpus writs were rejected".

The advertisement goes on to describe Roberto as a technician and engineering student, and his wife Patricia, who was expecting a baby due last October, as a schoolteacher. "They had nothing to hide. Nothing to be ashamed of. They built a home. They worked for the Motherland. They were thinking people. They had legitimate ideas. If they were detained for that, then their kidnappers have a lot of work ahead of them. They will have to kidnap an immense majority of young Argentines".

The two mothers then ask where their grandchild is. "What have they done with him. In what atmosphere is he being brought up? What fate is reserved for him?

"We don't understand politics. But over this year we have seen, thought and learned much. We believe that the fate of our children has something to do with the destiny of the entire nation. We believe that a society that hides and tolerates barbarity is preparing its own destruction, because it becomes an accomplice to it. The most capable and most renowned people become used to keeping quiet. And while they do so, the most unscrupulous, arrogant, bloodthirsty and cowardly become stronger. They become the masters.

"We only ask one thing after this year of anxiety on this April 5: That the law be applied in the case of our children, our grandchildren and all the inhabitants of this land.

"We want to see a free and proud country, with men who raise their voices so that justice and peace may reign for ever".

One of the relatives said that both Roberto and Patricia Toranzo were Young Comunists. "They were ideologues". He stressed that they had always been firmly opposed to terrorism and violence. They were kidnapped after leaving their home one morning in what was clearly a well-planned operation, he said. The family has received no direct news of them since the disappearance but has reason to believe that they are still alive and being held in captivity somewhere.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

(2)

Cesa el arresto de tres detenidos

El Ministerio del Interior informó ayer que entre el 23 de marzo último y el día de la víspera, el Poder Ejecutivo Nacional dispuso el cese de arresto de tres personas, en tanto que otras catorce pasaron al régimen de libertad vigilada.

En el mismo lapso fueron autorizadas a salir del país dos personas de acuerdo con los términos de la ley 21.650, mientras que una fue puesta a disposición del PEN.

La nómina es la siguiente: arrestados que cesan de estar a disposición del PEN: Núñez, Ramona Rosa; Gil, Norberto Oscar y Olivera, José Alberto.

Arrestados a disposición del PEN que pasan al régimen de libertad vigilada: Vázquez, José Ramón; Juárez, Pedro Pablo; Bracamonte, Horacio Alberto; Olivares, Jorge Abelardo; Ghigliani, Alejandro Marco Eduardo; Cicare, Miguel Angel; Mugetti, Rosana; Barrera, Margarita Pastora; Zalazar, Mercedes Susana; Gómez María Soledad; Prodijan, Dora Rosalba; Ferreyra, Oscar Alfredo; Canfailla, Juan Carlos; Pereyra, Hugo de Valle.

Arrestados a disposición del PEN que son autorizados a salir del país (ley 21.650): Kaufman, Feliz; Fernández, Julio Horacio.

Arrestado a disposición del PEN: Inverto, Marcelo Mario.

790407

790409 Clarín (39)

Por asesinato condenaron a un ex policía de Rosario

La Cámara de Apelaciones en lo Penal de Rosario redujo de 15 a 9 años la prisión de un policía que dio muerte a un joven dos años atrás. El juez del crimen había solicitado inicialmente tres lustros de condena.

El 6 de marzo de 1977 el agente **Orlando Leopoldo Ganuzza**, de 29 años, subió a un ómnibus de la línea 51 completamente ebrio y comenzó a molestar al chofer, con malos modos lo instaba a apresurarse. Un joven salió en defensa del conductor. Se originó una discusión a la que puso fin el jovencito, llamado **Juan Domingo Acevedo**, descendiendo del vehículo junto con un amigo. Pero el policía descendió detrás suyo y continuó la discusión. Hasta que insólita e imprevisiamente Ganuzza extrajo el arma reglamentaria y disparó a quemarropa sobre Acevedo. Este trató de alejarse, pero a pocos metros cayó moribundo. El amigo condujo el herido al hospital de emergencia en una ambulancia cuyo conductor fue también amenazado e insultado por el policía, imposibilitando durante largo tiempo que se pusiera en marcha. El juez del crimen Dr. **José María Peña** estima que "si bien existen contradicciones entre los dichos del imputado y el testigo (amigo de la víctima) hay coincidencias de que el imputado en ningún momento se identificó como policía y extrajo su arma antes de descender del colectivo."

Agrega que "el chofer observó cuando Ganuzza le disparó a quemarropa y no lo dejó auxiliar por el amigo, a quien amenaza con el arma."

El magistrado considera también "que a los efectos de la individualización de la pena y conforme a las pautas establecidas, debe computarse como agravante la futilidad del móvil que impulsó el accionar del agente y su condición de policía, cuya función es resguardar el orden y velar por la seguridad de los ciudadanos. Por lo demás, la ebriedad parcial en que se hallaba en momentos en que se disponía a tomar servicio y su conducta posterior al hecho, entorpeciendo la asistencia a la víctima, pone de relieve —a pesar del buen concepto que gozaba— que acusa una peligrosidad que requiere una severa represión y por ello debe elevarse la pena solicitada por el fiscal —de 12 a 15 años— de prisión más accesorias legales y costos por el delito de homicidio.

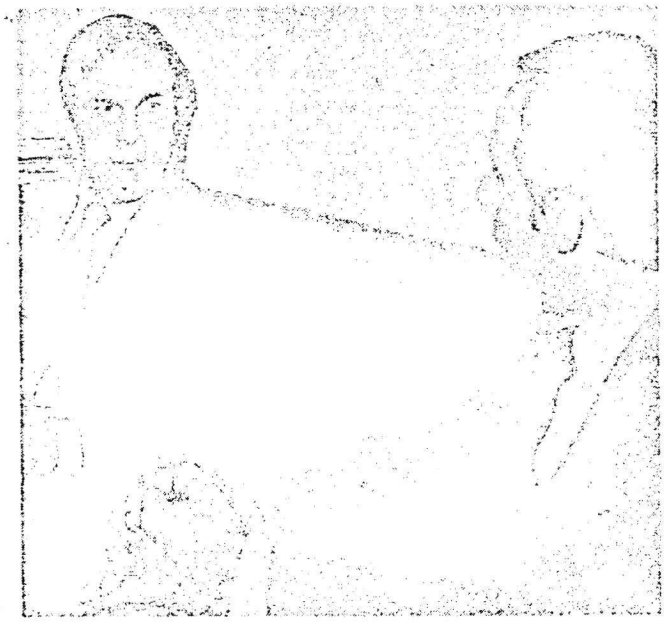
Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

RTL (37)

Inicióse el programa de ordenamiento legislativo

En una entrevista exclusiva concedida a LA NACION, el subsecretario de Asuntos Legislativos, doctor Roberto Enrique Luqui, se refirió en detalle a los aspectos sobresalientes del programa de ordenamiento legislativo que efectúa el Ministerio de Justicia de la Nación. El doctor Luqui expuso, también, algunas consideraciones sobre el criterio con que se emprenderán las futuras modificaciones y el dictado de nuevas leyes de competencia del Ministerio.



Dr. Luqui: "Las experiencia y los progresos experimentados en la ciencia jurídica deben concretarse en la legislación, para perfeccionar el sistema normativo y el funcionamiento de los organismos judiciales"

Antecedentes

El 12 de enero último, el doctor Luqui elevó a consideración del ministro de Justicia de la Nación, doctor Alberto Rodríguez Varela, el proyecto de ordenamiento y sistematización de la legislación nacional. El autor se refería a la necesidad de aplicación de dicho proyecto, sosteniendo, entre otros conceptos, que "el individuo, en el Estado de derecho, tiene limitada su libertad en la medida en que la ley lo establezca, razón por la cual debe conocer esas normas que restringen sus derechos y condicionan los efectos del negocio jurídico que realiza, para permitirle adecuar su conducta a los preceptos legales".

Al respecto, se señala que este es un presupuesto de seguridad sobre el que se apoya en gran medida todo el ordenamiento jurídico, no obstante la existencia del principio establecido en el artículo 923 del Código Civil, por el que la ignorancia de las leyes o el error de derecho no impide sus efectos legales ni es eximente de responsabilidad. La proliferación abrumadora y desordenada de normas jurídicas que viene produciéndose desde hace más de treinta años, ha desvirtuado en gran medida este presupuesto de seguridad.

El 13 de febrero, el doctor Rodríguez Varela aprobó el proyecto y dispuso las medidas necesarias para ponerlo en funcionamiento. El 22 de marzo se firmó una resolución conjunta entre el Ministerio de Justicia y el jefe de la Comisión de las Fuerzas Armadas en el Congreso de la Nación, capitán de navío Alberto P. Heredia, estableciendo la coordinación de los organismos a cargo de ambos funcionarios para desarrollar en conjunto el programa referido.

Sistema de computación

En el transcurso de la entrevista con LA NACION, el doctor Luqui señaló que la situación en que se halla actualmente la legislación nacional torna imperiosa la adopción de medidas para su ordenamiento y sistematización, justificando el programa emprendido por el Ministerio de Justicia.

"Por la magnitud de la tarea y por su complejidad —señaló— es preciso recurrir a procedimientos técnicos modernos, que fueron utilizados en distintos países, con resultados altamente positivos. En esta materia, los sistemas de computación de datos, cuyos adelantos en materia de informática jurídica son día a día mayores, constituyen un auxilio indispensable para alcanzar la finalidad propuesta en el programa".

¿Cómo será, en líneas generales, el método técnico por aplicar en el programa de ordenamiento legislativo?

"La tarea —dice nuestro entrevistado— requiere tres elementos: el equipo, los programas y el personal necesario para ejecutarlo. De los tres, el más importante es el último, porque necesita tiempo para su capacitación. En este tema no pueden admitirse improvisaciones, de allí que para la adopción de los programas hayamos emprendido el estudio con el asesoramiento de profesionales y técnicos en computación de datos de reconocido prestigio".

Estudio de leyes

—¿Se requerirá un ordenamiento previo antes de alimentar la computadora?

—El ordenamiento será el resultado de la obra. Lo que se requerirá previamente es un estudio de las leyes y decretos de carácter general, para establecer cuál sea objetivamente cierta, analizando el contenido de cada ley para que pueda ser obtenida la información por medio del equipo de sistematización de datos. El ordenamiento definitivo, eliminando las normas contradictorias, superpuestas y las derogaciones implícitas, se hará una vez recopilada toda la información.

—¿Cuánto tiempo insumirá la ejecución del programa?

—Mucho tiempo. Pero consideramos posible tener procesada, en un plazo aproximado de 2 años, la información de las leyes nacionales, con lo cual se habrá cumplido una etapa importante.

La reforma

¿Tienen previstas muchas modificaciones legislativas en el Ministerio de Justicia?

—Las necesarias, porque en esta materia debe actuarse con gran prudencia, para evitar cambios bruscos que puedan producir inseguridad jurídica. Toda reforma legislativa, como toda nueva ley que se dicte, debe ser el producto de un análisis profundo de la realidad política, social y económica del país, con gran coherencia conceptual, como lo fijan nuestros dos ordenamientos legales, que son la Constitución Nacional y el Código Civil. En todos los casos debe estar con sentido realista, porque, como escribió el jurista Portalis: "Las leyes son hechas para los hombres y no los hombres para las leyes".

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

determined to re- ported.

ERP members get 10-20 years

THREE members of a subversive organization have received sentences of 20, 14 and 10 years. Judge Alfredo H. Bisordi sentenced 28-year old textile worker Manuel Antonio Lago Castro to 20 years in prison. Lago Castro was found guilty of being a member of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) and of possessing subversive literature and explosives.

Carlos Monzón Navares, a 28-year-old Bolivian, has been sentenced to 14 years in prison, and Aida Graciela Schtutman de Monzon was sentenced to 10 and a half years in prison. The investigation started in November 1974 when a home-made bomb that was being handled by Manuel Lago Castro exploded at a house on Rivadavia avenue. Monzon Navares and Aida Graciela Schtutman, who rented the house, were arrested the following year. (NA)

El Poder Ejecutivo dispuso el cese de arresto de 73 detenidos

El Ministerio del Interior informó que entre el viernes pasado y ayer el Poder Ejecutivo Nacional dispuso el cese de arresto de 73 personas, en tanto que otras cuatro pasaron al régimen de libertad vigilada.

La nómina de los arrestados que cesan de estar a disposición del PEN es la siguiente: Actis, Gustavo Omar; Almirón, María Rosa de los Milagros; Ansaldi de Pérez, Ana Cristina; Arigone, Juan Carlos; Arroyo, Carlos Hugo; Barbaglia de Peralta, María del Carmen; Barrios, Pedro Pablo; Benitez Horacio Damián; Bertolino, Eduardo Daniel; Boulan, Eduardo; Bozzi, Daniel Bartolomé; Bradley, Enrique Omar; Briggeller, Norberto José; Castillo, Alfredo Ernesto; Cattáneo de Cuevas, María del Carmen; Craviotto, Miguel Angel; Chiarlano, Alberto Raúl; Dalmonego, Horacio Jesús; Dechat, Eugenio; Domínguez, Antonio; Espinoza, Benito; Fernández de González, María Eugenia; Fernández, Luis Alfredo; Fernández Manuel Angel; Ferrer Varela, Laura Estefanía; Galván, Pedro Telmo; García, Florencio; García, Julio Argentino; García, Rolando Demetrio; Giovanini, Pedro Elvio; Gómez, Gladys Teresa; González Oscar Felipe; Ingolti, Raúl Horacio; Kotuly, Ernesto Andrés; Marciani, Teresita de Jesús; Márquez, Eduardo Benito; Martínez Gaviño, Jaime Gustavo; Martínez, Horacio Lorenzo; Martínez, Jorge Alfredo; Mejías, Luis Alberto; Mierli, Jorge Domingo; Molina, Leandro Antonio; Otero, Carlos Enrique; Papalardo, Hugo Rubén; Peralta, Jorge Hernán; Plaini Eugenio Angel; Ramos Peralta, Generoso; Rapeni, Ramón Eleides; Reydoo, Francisco José; Riquelme, Miguel Angel; Rodríguez, Héctor; Rojas, Ramón Gregorio; Salido, Antonio Alberto; Salud, Eduardo; Soechting, Elena Ana; Valdez, Ramón; Zapata, Beatriz Alicia; Druetta, Francisco Eduardo; Esquivel de Paz, Julieta; Gómez, Alicia María; Ludueña Felonica Oscar; Ortiz, Víctor Hugo; Scardilli, Ubaldo Oscar; Andrada Aguilar, Jorge Tadeo; Larrelape, Fernando; Méndez, María Josefa; Ortiz, María Rosa; Rivademeira, Luis Aníbal; Ereit, José; Rodríguez, Humberto Marciano; Perú, Norma Victoria; Juárez, Juan Américo; Almendra, Carlos Alberto.

Los arrestados a disposición del PEN que pasan al régimen de libertad vigilada son: Peino, Carlos Daniel; Barrera, Néstor Jesús; Durk, Héctor Rapún; Melfin, Oscar José.

REPARACION DE TECHOS
Asfálticos a todo color. Tejas, ladrillos, chapas, tanques. Amplias referencias. Garantía total. Capital y Provincia.
ASADROF 99-9001 621-1503

REGAL ®

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 19, 2018

Condenan a un ex policía a reclusión perpetua

La Cámara Penal de Azul confirmó la sentencia a reclusión perpetua aplicada por el juzgado número 2 de la justicia local a un cabo de la policía bonaerense, quien, en dos hechos distintos, ultimó a balazos a otros tantos comerciantes para huir luego en los automóviles de sus víctimas, a las que previamente despojó de dinero y otros efectos personales.

El doble homicida es Carlos Herrera, de 32 años, quien cometió sus delitos con todo aplomo e incluso llegó a estacionar el automóvil de una de sus víctimas frente al destacamento de Las Flores de la Policía Caminera, a la cual pertenecía.

Las primeras pistas concretas sobre la culpabilidad de Herrera fueron descubiertas por familiares del segundo comerciante ultimado y fue así como la posterior intervención policial culminó con la detención del delincuente.

Herrera actuó con similar comportamiento en los dos casos y la primera de sus víctimas fue Moisés Iguenson, de 39 años, quien viajaba el 5 de setiembre de 1977 por la Ruta 3 en las cercanías de esa ciudad.

En esa circunstancia Iguenson detuvo el coche en que viajaba para acceder a los requerimientos de Herrera, quien se encontraba "haciendo dedo", sin embargo, a poco de ascender al auto sacó a relucir su arma reglamentaria y obligó al comerciante a desviarse por un camino de tierra, donde lo ultimó a balazos.

El asesino despojó a Iguenson de 100 mil pesos y luego de arrojar el cadáver a un costado del camino vecinal huyó en el auto de la víctima. El rodado fue encontrado días después, casi totalmente desmantelado, en las cercanías de la población de Montes.

El segundo hecho fue cometido por el cabo Herrera en enero del año pasado y en esa oportunidad su víctima fue José Boris Ridner, de 62 años, a quien sorprendió también con el mismo procedimiento.

Luego de ultimar a Ridner, el homicida lo despojó de 350 mil pesos y huyó en el auto del comerciante, que dejó estacionado frente a la unidad de camineros de la ciudad de Las Flores.

El rodado fue encontrado allí por los familiares de la víctima.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed DIA FOIA & Declassification Services Offices
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: *Oct 19, 2018*

Claim 790F12

(35)

Condena

El juez penal de la Tercera Nominación Félix Medilharzu impuso condenas que oscilan entre los seis meses y tres años de prisión al ex intendente municipal de Tucumán Carlos María Torres y a seis de sus colaboradores que actuaron en el período de 1973-1976, a los que responsabilizó criminalmente de una serie de delitos vinculados con la corrupción administrativa y el abuso de autoridad.

Paralelamente, la causa quedó suspendida para otros tres funcionarios municipales de esa época que están prófugos y cuya captura se reiteró a la policía.

La mayor condena fue impuesta al intendente Carlos María Torres, cuya condena definitiva fue encuadrada como malversación de caudales públicos.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE